FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON SAUDI VISIT, DENIES TEHRAN MEDIATION

LD191646 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1033 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Nov--Before leaving Riyadh today, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that his meeting yesterday evening with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz covered a number of Palestinian and Arab issues, particularly the important and grave developments taking place in the Middle East recently.

He added that discussions covered the situation in southern Lebanon and the continued Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples which have so far made over 600,000 people homeless and destroyed several Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps.

'Arafat said that "he made a point of visiting the kingdom and meeting with the exalted king and the brother officials prior to the convocation of the Arab summit conference in Tunis tomorrow, in view of the importance of this conference and because of the strong close relations which tie the Palestine revolution and the kingdom together." He added that it was agreed to continue consultations in the coming stage to deal with all possible developments.

'Arafat expressed his optimism about the results of the Arab summit conference in Tunis and said that the most important card the conference possesses is that of solidarity, which is the unanimity that the conference should come out with.

He added that the final objective is for the conference to reach a unanimous decision on one paper which would show the Arabs united in the face of the common enemy which lays in wait for them.

Yasir 'Arafat also pointed out that the PLO was not acting as a mediator in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran incident. He stressed the strong relations that exist between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions.

U.S. FREEZE ON IRANIAN ASSETS NOT ON OAPEC AGENDA

LD191528 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1222 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Nov--The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) announced today that discussion of U.S. President Carter's decision to freeze Iranian funds is not on the agenda of the ministerial meeting which the organization will be holding at its headquarters in Kuwait on 4 December.

An OAPEC spokesman told KUNA that no change has yet been made to the agenda nor has any member country asked for discussion of the U.S. decision to freeze Iranian assets in American banks at home and abroad.

The spokesman was commenting on a report published yesterday in the Saudi paper AL-MADINAH which said that the OAPEC ministerial meeting will discuss the dimensions of President Carter's decision at its next meeting in Kuwait.

Some OAPEC members, such as Kuwait and Libya, have expressed opposition to the American measure, warning of its consequences for international trade and financial relations. Informed sources, however, said that any member country has the right to ask for discussion or President Carter's decision during the OAPEC ministerial meeting.

PLO'S QADDUMI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

JN180904 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0540 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Monte Carlo conducted an interview in Tunis last night with brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department.

In reply to the first question by the Monte Carlo correspondent on the Palestinian delegation's role at the conference, brother Abu al-Lutf said: [begin recording]

The Arab foreign ministers succeeded in submitting recommendations to the Arab summit conference, after studying all the working papers submitted to them. They stressed the need to condemn the Camp David accords, after reviewing the developments and results that ensued from these accords. They also stressed the need for a plan of action, which should be adopted in the near future, to face the challenges. The Arab foreign ministers meeting submitted several recommendations in this connection which will be referred to the Arab summit conference for ratification.

[Question] Can you tell us about some of these recommendations?

[Answer] The recommendations deal with tightening the boycott regulations, the issue of expatriates, the convocation of an oil conference with the Arab foreign ministers and the confirmation of the Algiers and Rabat summit conference resolutions. These are the points cited in the recommendations, particularly the confirmation of the basic principles upon which the Arab viewpoint on finding a just and lasting solution is based, in addition to points on international activity and on the need to continue contacts with all states, particularly the European, Islamic and socialist countries. The recommendations also stress the necessity of taking an interest in U.S. public opinion and the need to [words indistinct] of the United Nations.

[Question] Mr Abu al-Lutf, the Camp David partners are well known: the United States, Egypt and Israel. The Arab countries possess many weapons to confront what is happening in terms of the implementation of the Camp David accords. What weapons can the Arab countries use in the battle to regain Arab rights, particularly the Palestinian people's just rights?

[Answer] First, there is the Arab nation's weapon: The oil weapon. This is in addition to the economic weapon, the financial weapon and the material weapon. The Arabs possess all these weapons which can be used at any time that is appropriate. We can also say that the moral support offered by the world's states, particularly the African group, the Islamic group and the international organization, is a weapon that directly affects the stands of other states. This political support and the weapons in the Arabs' possession can be used at any time.

[Question] May I address you as your excellency the minister? Have you sensed a readiness on the part of the Arab foreign ministers to use the oil weapon in this specific field?

[Answer] There is no need to address me as your excellency the minister. Brother Abu al-Lutf will do. Undoubtedly, the use of these weapons is a major factor. We have sensed high interest on the part of the Arab brothers in using such weapons, despite differences of view on how they should be used. We need more time to agree upon a definite program in using these weapons.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, can we now move to the second topic in the summit agenda--the topic which, I believe, took up a large part of the consultations and discussions among the foreign ministers and between the heads of the Palestinian and Lebanese delegations? Can you give us a clear picture of what you have achieved in this regard?

[Answer] A Lebanese working paper on southern Lebanon was submitted to the conference. We also submitted a similar working paper to the conference. The special committee on the follow-up of the Bayt ad-Din resolutions debated these working papers and reached recommendations derived from them. These recommendations were referred to the Arab foreign ministers meeting, which agreed to refer them, in turn, to the Arab summit conference. However, Lebanon, as well as the PLO, expressed reservations on these recommendations, due to the inclusion of certain (?restrictions) that clash with our interests.

[Question] What are the provisions on which you expressed reservations?

[Answer] One of these provisions says that the conference noted the PLO's commitment not to strike from southern Lebanon or from across the Lebanese borders. We do not want such things to be said by an Arab summit conference, because when we say that we do not want to proceed from southern Lebanon to the borders of our occupied homeland, this means that we fully appreciate the sufferings of southern Lebanon and are therefore refraining from carrying out operations from the Lebanese borders, in order not to [word indistinct] Israel or the other forces pretexts for continuing their aggression against southern Lebanon. It would be a serious precedent if such a commitment were to be expressed in the form of a resolution by the Arab summit conference or a recommendation by the Arab foreign ministers, a commitment that the other Arab regimes might ask of us.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, concerning the question of southern Lebanon: The Lebanese people, the people living in southern Lebanon and your people, the Palestinians, have been subjected to Israeli strikes for 10 years. So far, the battle has been limited to the south. In your opinion, why can't all the Arab fronts be opened in a single battle with Israel, if an intention for confrontation and a readiness for confrontation and war exists? Why does this war of attrition remain limited to the Palestinian and Lebanese people alone?

[Answer] Unfortunately for some Arab countries, they find themselves located near the state of the Israeli occupation. All Arab countries that have common borders with Palestine have suffered from Israel's occupation of their land. This is the case with Lebanon, which is suffering the consequences of its proximity to Palestine, the occupied homeland. This is the first thing. The second thing is that they are concentrating on the weakest link. After the conclusion of the Camp David agreements and the humiliating Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon increased and escalated. They want, after having obtained Egypt's signature, to drag Lebanon into signing an agreement with them and to (?drag) it into the Camp David agreements. This is Israel's principal objective at this stage.

It goes without saying that the Lebanese people in the south have suffered a lot as a result of these recurrent and inhumane aggressions. We have exerted all our efforts; we have done our best and have cooperated with the legitimate authorities and with the sincere forces to protect southern Lebanon from these afflictions, but regrettably, southern Lebanon resembles North Vietnam, which was shelled by B-52 bombers, had many of its establishments destroyed and had its ports beseiged for more than 6 months.

Lebanon is paying this price because it adopted an Arab position in the Arab-Zionist dispute. Undoubtedly, we in the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the fraternal Lebanese people are standing fast against these challenges. We should stand fast, because they want to wipe us out. This is a war of annihilation. However, we have stood fast against this war and we hope that in the end we will be able to settle the issue in a peaceful manner.

[Question] One last question, brother Abu al-Lutf, on the situation in southern Lebanon. Do you think there is the slightest hope of reaching a common denominator that will bring the two positions closer together, those of the legitimate Lebanese authorities and of the Palestinian resistance, either before or during the summit?

[Answer] Nothing is impossible or difficult. We should exert all our efforts to reach an agreement on the viewpoints that appeared to be contradictory at the conference. We are ready to offer any sacrifice for the sake of southern Lebanon, because we are offering hundreds of victims for the sake of the Palestinian cause daily. We do not distinguish between the Palestinian territories and the Lebanese territories and we consider ourselves a part of the strugglers all over the Arab land. For this reason, we are ready to provide any facilities or sacrifices. Nothing can prevent us from achieving reconciliation if intentions are sincere. We expressed our readiness to do so at the conference. We have accomplished a lot in southern Lebanon and in Lebanon at large to facilitate the march toward peace. We continue to offer our facilities, in order to be an example to all other parties of how to offer sacrifices so that the many crises that face the Arab nation can be settled. [end recording]

ARAB DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN TUNIS; SUMMIT OPENS

Lebanese President Sarkis

NC191750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 79 NC

[19 November statement by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis on his arrival at Tunis airport--recorded]

[Text] Everyone is aware of the explosive situation in southern Lebanon and the dangers that could threaten not only Lebanon but perhaps the rest of the area if we do not ward them off. This is what prompted me to call on my brothers, the kings, princes and presidents, to convene this meeting so that we may consult with each other and join hands in shouldering the responsibility. The issue of southern Lebanon is not purely Lebanese but has an impact on the entire Arab world.

Now that the prerequisites for convening this conference have materialized, I hope that the prerequisites for its success will also materialize. I wish to thank the Tunisian Government and His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba in particular, who, despite all the difficulties, has agreed on holding this important conference in Tunis.

The foreign ministers have submitted to the summit conference a proposal on the issue that is totally preoccupying us in Lebanon. I hope that the Arab leaders will succeed in finding an appropriate solution for the issue of southern Lebanon because Lebanon has given everything it has and suffered a great deal while helping the Palestinian brothers advance their cause. Thanks to Lebanon's contribution, the Palestinian issue has gotten to where it now is on the international level.

Algerian Foreign Minister

LD200516 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, the Algerian foreign minister, arrived in Tunis this evening to head his country's delegation to the 10th Arab summit conference. He was met at the airport by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, and also some members of the government and the ambassadors of both countries.

'Arafat Arrival

LD200518 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Tunis this afternoon to take part in the 10th Arab summit. He stated that he was reassured and happy that the conference was being held in Tunis. This conference, he added, is being held in extremely important and grave circumstances not only for the Palestinians but also for the Arab nation. Mr 'Arafat was met at Tunis airport by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, Arab League Secretary General Klibi, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., the president's personal adviser, a number of members of the government and PLO representatives in Tunis, Hassan Bal'awi.

Moroccan Delegation

LD200520 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moroccan Prime Minister Mr Maata Bouabid arrived in Tunis this evening leading the Moroccan delegation to the 10th Arab summit. He expressed pleasure at being in Tunis, adding that the Moroccan delegation would introduce a number of proposals at the summit. He was met at the airport by Prime Minister Nouira, Arab League Secretary General Klibi, a number of members of the government and the ambassadors of both countries.

Sudan's Numayri

JN200952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 20 Nov--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri arrived in Tunis today to take part in the 10th Arab summit conference.

There are now 14 presidents and kings taking part in the summit conference, as well as Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia and the Omani sultan's adviser, Fahd ibn Taymur. It is not yet clear whether Libya and Mauritania will take part.

Libyan Foreign Secretary

JN201039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1016 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 20 Nov--Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki arrived in Tunis today to lead the Libyan delegation to the Arab summit conference, which begins shortly.

The Mauritanian delegation--the only delegation not to arrive so far--is expected.

Conference Opens

JN201103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1052 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] Tunis, 20 Nov--President Saddam Husayn opened the first session of the 10th Arab summit conference at the conference palace at 1125 today. President Saddam Husayn delivered a 20-minute speech. He then handed over the conference's chairmanship to Tunisian President Bourguiba, as Tunisia is the host country. President Saddam Husayn's speech was received with great interest by the participants.

AFP on Oil Policy Proposals

NC192040 Paris AFP in English 2031 GMT 19 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tunis, 19 Nov (AFP)--At the 10th Arab summit starting tomorrow, Iraq will push for an Arab oil and foreign ministers' conference while Saudi Arabia intends to seek a meeting of Arab finance ministers, reliable sources said today.

The Iraqi proposal is for a meeting that will set separate oil policies for three different sets of customers: Third World nations, the United States, and the rest of the Western nations and Japan. The Iraqi idea is to fix export policy in relation to each group's stand on the Mideast crisis and the Palestinian issue in particular, the sources said.

The Saudis plan to ask for a finance ministers' conference to establish a "global strategy" for setting oil policy in relation to the Arab "political struggle," the sources said.

Both plans aim at heading off any immediate use of the oil embargo weapon during the summit. The Palestine Liberation Organization is thought to have given its approval to both plans, the sources said. PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat recently visited both Baghdad and Riyadh.

Lebanese Nationalists' Working Paper

JN200558 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 19 Nov--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement delegation, which has submitted a working paper to the 10th Arab summit conference, has stated that the working paper explains the movement's concept of the imperialist-Zionist-isolationist scheme that is being implemented in Lebanon.

In a statement to the INA team in Tunis, Dr Samir Sabbagh, a member of the delegation, said that this scheme aims at liquidating the Palestinian cause and the Lebanese nationalist existence, Zionizing Lebanon and transforming the Lebanese arena into another chain in the Camp David conspiracy and to have it become a spearhead to strike at Arab steadfastness, to control the country's resources and to impose isolationist Zionist hegemony.

Dr Sabbagh added that the working paper objects to the official Lebanese working paper because the latter has overlooked the fact that what is taking place in southern Lebanon is an integrated Zionist scheme. The Lebanese working paper also overlooks the fact that what is taking place in Lebanon has as its purpose the establishment of a sectarian entity over which the legitimate authorities would have no authority but which will be controlled by the isolationist militias.

Dr Sabbagh added that the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's working paper contains several legitimate demands: the exercise of pressures through various means to implement UN Security Council resolutions, particularly UN Resolution No 425; and enabling UNIFIL to enter the various areas that are under agent Sa'd Haddad's control. Dr Sabbagh said that the working paper also contains demands for bolstering Lebanon's steadfastness through various means, because Lebanon's steadfastness means the Arab nation's steadfastness, and for preventing southern Lebanon from becoming a new breach against the Arab nation.

The paper calls on Arab countries to provide material and moral support to Lebanon to enable the legitimate authorities in Lebanon to extend their sovereignty over all the Lebanese territory, to end the isolationist entity and to establish a national fund for the support of the sons of southern Lebanon and for its reconstruction.

ORGANIZATION SEEKS TO INTERVENE IN U.S. EMBASSY OCCUPATION

LD191338 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference, has stressed the organization's striving to intervene in solving the case of the American hostages being held in the American Embassy in Tehran. In a statement to the Saudi AR-RIYAD, published in today's edition, he states that Iran is an Islamic country and one of our most urgent and important tasks is to seek to help it overcome this problem.

ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION PROTESTS ASH-SHAK'AH AFFAIR

JN181905 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 Nov--The Secretariat General of the Arab Parliamentary Union has sent a protest cable to Pio-Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Geneva. Following is the text of the cable:

The Arab Parliamentary Union would like to draw the attention of the parliamentarians of the entire world to the repressive measures taken against Bassam ash-Shak'ah, mayor of Nabulus, in the occupied West Bank. The Israeli Government's decision to expel Ash-Shak'ah, who is at present in the Ramallah prison, is a blatant violation of human rights and new evidence of the continuing Israeli policy of oppression, annexation, settlement and expulsion of the Palestinian Arabs from their homeland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, which expressed its denunciation of the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories in various resolutions on the Middle East and which recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in its resolution on the Middle East issued by the 66th conference in Caracas in September 1979, is called upon to join forces with the United Nations and other international organizations in rejecting the Israeli measures taken against Ash-Shak'ah for his support of the PLO. It is also called upon to urge Israel to give up such acts, which jeopardize any effort aimed at establishing peace in the Middle East.

PDRY

HONECKER, 'AHD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL ADDRESS PROVINCIAL RALLY

LD161614 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] A mass rally was held at the Martyr ibn Salman playing fields in Ja'ar [100 km northeast of Aden] this morning to welcome Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Comrade Erich Honecker made a speech at the rally in the third governorate. He hailed the splendid achievements of our people since the routing of colonialism and stressed that the links of sincere friendship between our two peoples and countries, which were forged during the joint struggle against imperialism, are being continuously strengthened. He said: We are struggling side by side for peace and we are striving to build a society in which the exploitation of man by man is eliminated forever.

Turning to the struggles of peoples and liberated states, he said: Peoples and liberated states are waging a brave nationalist struggle against imperialism. He stressed that solidarity with them is an integral part of the GDR's official policy. He reiterated his country's support for the struggles of peoples against colonialism, racism and Zionism.

Erich Honecker stressed his country's solidarity with the Arab peoples struggling to end Israel's aggressive policy for the sake of a just and permanent solution in the Middle East. He affirmed his country's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, who are struggling for their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state. Honecker said a separatist policy would lead to nothing but an aggravation of the situation. It would help the Israeli aggressor and encourage further acts of terrorism against the population of the occupied territories and Lebanon. He hailed the PDRY's role in, and major contribution to, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and its rejection of capitulatory solutions.

He also pledged the GDR's support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Manibia in their just struggle, led by the Patriotic Front and SWAPO.

Comrade Erich Honecker dwelt on the tremendous changes that have taken place in the world to the benefit of the forces of peace, national independence, social progress and socialism. We have succeeded in preventing the outbreak of a third world war, he said, but serious threats to peace still exist. Imperialism is spending huge amounts of money to increase their armaments to the highest level. In this way it is preparing for new aggressive advantures against the interests of the peoples of the world. The imperialist forces, which want to return Europe to the cold war era, are the forces that are preparing the so-called emergency task force for deployment in the Middle East, the Arabian Peninsula and other parts of the world.

He declared that Democratic Germany stood firm against any interference in the internal affairs of other ccuntries and against the use of force in international relations. He stressed the GDR's condemnation of the use of force in the Red Sea area, the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf area through which imperialism is trying to pursue an aggressive military strategy. He affirmed his country's resolute support for all initiatives leading to an improvement in international relations.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, also addressed the rally. Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il hailed the principled support extended to us by the countries of the socialist camp, headed by the USSR, which help us develop all spheres of our social life. He also hailed the principled aid which the GDR has extended to our country in various fields for our economic and social developments.

Turning to the question of Yemeni unity, Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said: Among the main objectives we are struggling to achieve is the reunification of the Yemeni people under a single progressive democratic regime through peaceful means, in keeping with the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait statements. He added: We know that there are many enemies of unity. They harbor conspiratorial intentions against unity and are trying to undermine the efforts which the two parts are making in this regard.

On the situation in the Middle East, the comrade secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council said that Democratic Yemen still adheres to its firm conviction that peace and stability in this region cannot be established without the total withdrawal of the Zionist occupiers from the occupied Arab territories and the granting to the people of Palestine their right to determine their own destiny and to build an independent national state.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il recalled our party's call for maintenance of the Red Sea, the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean as a zone free from foreign military bases. He said: We are endeavoring to insure that peace, stability and mutual respect for national sovereignty and independent paths of development prevail in the countries of this area.

Reiterating our country's support for the peoples struggling for national independence and against racism, Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il again pledged Democratic Yemen's support for the GDR's stands on the consolidation of the policy of detente in Europe and the protection of the continent from the dangers of war. He affirmed Democratic Yemen's solidarity with the forces of liberation, progress and socialism in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. He declared that Democratic Yemen's efforts are aimed at strengthening the position of the world revolutionary movement in the struggle against the system of imperialism and at consolidating the pillars of security, peace and stability in our world.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES IRAN-GULF MEETING PLANNED

LD191048 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 19 November--In an interview with the Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD, published here today Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defence and aviation, denied an intention to hold a Gulf conference to be attended by the Arab Gulf countries and Iran aimed at eliminating their differences and drawing their views closer.

A London-based Arab magazine had published a report to this effect saying that the PLO, which enjoys good relations with both sides, will supervise the conference.

COMMENTATOR ANTICIPATES AGREEMENT AT ARAB SUMMIT

LD191833 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Excerpt] People were betting that it would be impossible for an Arab summit conference to be held in the present conditions, but they have lost because the Arab leaders have proved that they can rise above all differences and have actually begun today to proceed to the Tunisian capital.

They will similarly lose in their betting that it will be impossible to find a practical solution for the Lebanese question. The Arab foreign ministers have succeeded in drafting a formula which can guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory and its enjoyment of its full rights to impose its will and move its army in all directions and which also guarantees the right of the Palestinian struggle to continue until the attainment of victory and ultimate objectives, for, as Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: There can be no contradiction between Lebanon's exercise of sovereignty and the Palestinian struggle's assertion of their existence.

All the Arab nation is convinced that the Palestinians and Lebanese must work toward serving Lebanon's interests and depriving the Zionist enemy of all excuses for intervention and aggression.

It is illogical for the Lebanese and Palestinians to preoccupy themselves with matters other than depriving Israel of all excuses, unifying northern and southern Lebanon and eliminating all causes of concern and division.

The Arab nation today looks toward the Tunisian capital, expecting the Arab leaders to prove their ability always to rise to events and their determination to overcome all their differences and unify their ranks to face the threat from outside.

For us here in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom nothing can please us to much as to see our Arab brothers emerging from this conference with positive results equal to present conditions, so that the Arab peoples may work for attainment of their objectives without wars, crises and differences which are a waste of their capabilities.

YAR

PRESIDENT APPOINTS ACTING COMMANDER IN CHIEF

JN191530 San'a' Domestic in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The brother president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces has issued a decision appointing Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati as acting commander in chief of the armed forces during his absence abroad.

BEGIN CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON VISIT ANNIVERSARY

NC191141 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 19 Nov 79 NC

["Text" of congratulatory message from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat on the second anniversary of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem]

[Text] Cairo, 19 November--His excellency president of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, dear friend: I hope you will accept my heartfelt congratulations on the second anniversary of your historic visit to Jerusalem. I always take pride in the moment I heard the statement you delivered to the Egyptian People's Assembly announcing your readiness to visit Jerusalem and make a speech to the Israeli Knesset.

I sent you a friendly invitation without hesitation to visit our country and address our people and the world from the Israeli Knesset podium with complete freedom. These were immortal days for both of us, days that attracted the attention of the entire world. The general feeling abroad was that something unusual is taking place in the Middle East.

As I affirmed to you in my invitation to your excellency, the Israeli people received you with utmost appreciation and hospitality. You have met with my colleagues and representatives of political parties. During our private talks we managed to pave the way to insure success for our future contacts. Both of us will remember the places we met--Ismailia, Camp David, Washington, Cairo, Al-'Arish, Beersheba, Alexandria and Haifa.

I admit there were critical moments along the road. But eventually, and owing to the great contribution our friend President Carter offered, we managed to reach a common basis. At Camp David we signed the framework of action for peace in the two parts of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. All of us consider this treaty to be the first crucial step toward a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. Through the warm reception both of us received in each other's countries and owing to the steps that were taken to normalize relations, we managed to turn the agreement into an established fact for peace, friendship and cooperation.

Noting this I cannot help remembering with profound feeling that scene we both saw in Al-'Arish when Egyptian and Israeli soldiers and injured cheered each other and us with the words: "No War From Now On." A moving scene that was!

Naturally my friend, we will continue our efforts toward peace, sincerely implementing the Camp David agreements which provide for full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs and the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza strip. I realize that we will continue our march with complete cooperation to prove to the near and distant peoples, big and small, that we can live together in peace, security, cooperation and mutual friendship. With this spirit I send your excellency on this immortal day sincere congratulations and good wishes.

As-Sadat Reply

NC191145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 19 Nov 79 NC

["Text" of President Anwar as-Sadat's reply to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's congratulatory message on the second anniversary of the Jerusalem visit]

[Text] Cairo, 19 November--Israeli Prime Minister Mr Menahem Begin, Dear friend: I received with gratitude your kind congratulations on the anniversary of my visit to Jerusalem. My visit to Jerusalem was a true and genuine expression of the conscience of the Arab people in Egypt. Our people believe that peace is the only path to man's progress and civiliation.

During my visit to your country I was happy to meet with the Israeli people who were looking forward to peace. My meetings with you, your cabinet ministers and the representatives of the political parties were useful and (?fruitful) because they paved the way for a permanent and just peace in our area. We fully realized that the road to peace would be long and thorny. However, we managed, owing to our dear friend President Carter's positive and effective contribution, to overcome many obstacles. We succeeded in laying the cornerstone for the desired peace at Camp David.

The Egyptian people who opened the door for a just and lasting peace believe that the peace march will make its way to become an established fact to achieve prosperity, security and safety for our area's people so that they will make a new advanced and prosperous life. Our people will work hard to implement the Camp David agreements, which recognize full autonomy for the Palestinian people, and arrive at a solution to their question which is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East.

Our people, who believe in peace as a principle and vital necessity to make a life of love and tolerance, are looking forward confidently to the bright future under a canopy of a peace which recognizes the right of peoples to determine their future and to live within secure and recognizable borders.

I hope you will accept my sincere wishes for the splendid achievement you have attained toward peace for our future generations. I am looking forward with confidence to your sincere participation to complete (?the path) we began together with our friend President Carter. With my kindest regards.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ISMAILIA 19 NOVEMBER

NC191510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1453 GMT 19 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Ismaila, 19 November--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Ismailia at 1530 today. He was accompanied by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, presidential assistant Mamduh Salim, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, senior 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, and the chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur.

President as-Sadat was welcomed at the Al-Jala' camp airfield by Ismailia Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah, 2d Field Army commander Maj Gen 'Abd Rabbuh an-Nabi Hafiz, assistant interior minister for the canal and eastern delta area Maj Gen Salah ad-Din Ibrahim, assistant interior minister and director of security at the province Maj Gen Mustafa al-Hamshari, People's Assembly members, and members of the executive and political leaderships.

After shaking hands with his well-wishers, the president boarded a helicopter that flew him from Al-Jala' airfield to his resthouse in Ismailia.

GHALI DISCUSSES DIFFICULTIES' IN ACHIEVING PEACE

NC200701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0632 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 November--In a statement published in today's edition of AL-AHRAM, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that the achievement of peace in Sinai represents only a first step for Egyptian diplomacy. Doctor Ghali added that the next step will be the achievement of peace in the Golan and also for Jordan and the Palestinians.

The minister of state said that Egyptian diplomacy seeks to fulfill this objective through the framework reached at Camp David or through any other framework agreeable to the parties concerned.

Doctor Butrus Ghali explained that there are still a number of difficulties hampering the path of peace. He said that the most serious of these difficulties are Israel's policy of building settlements and the permission given to Israelis to buy land in the West Bank and Gaza. He said: It is incumbent on us to overcome these difficulties through a dialog and good intentions.

Doctor Butrus Ghali said he believes that the Palestinian autonomous government will be established in Gaza and the West Bank in May 1980.

ISRAELI ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC200904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0858 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 November--Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Yitzhaq Moda'i arrived in Cairo this morning aboard a special plane. Oil Minister Eng 'Izz ad-Din Hilal met him at the airport.

AMBASSADOR STRAUSS DEPARTS COUNTRY

NC200945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0903 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 November--Ambassador Robert Strauss, personal representative of U.S. President Carter, left Cairo this morning following a 3-day visit to Cairo. During this visit, Mr Strauss attended the ceremony which was held in the sacred valley of Tuwah to mark the return of the St Catherine's area.

Mr Strauss was seen off at the airport by Egyptian Foreign Ministry Ambassador Mustafa Lutfi and U.S. ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

PRC VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE ARRIVES

NC191732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 19 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 November--Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie arrived in Cairo from Beijing this afternoon at the head of an economic and trade delegation on a 1-week visit to Egypt.

During its visit, the delegation will sign the 1980 bilateral trade protocol and discuss with Egyptian officials the expansion of economic and technical cooperation. Chen Jie was received at the airport by Salah ad-Din 'Abadi, under secretary at the Ministry of Trade and Economy.

KHALIL DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH GOVERNORS

NC171954 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] During a meeting today with the governors, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil discussed the continued implementation of this year's development projects and the features of next year's development plan.

Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, minister for cabinet affairs and local government, stated that the prime minister began the meeting by reviewing the political situation in general, referring to the peace negotiations and the Arab situation. Eng Sulayman Mutawalli said that the 1980 development plan was prepared for the first time at the level of the governorates and districts, taking into account the circumstances of each governorate and its resources. He added that the governorates' budgets for next year include nontraditional activities. The plan focuses on projects that are currently being implemented and that will be completed during the coming year. He said that housing, potable water and sewage treatment projects were given priority in next year's plan.

The minister said that during this meeting, an assessment was made of the elections for the local popular councils, which have recently taken place within the framework of the multiplicity of parties and the new local government law. He affirmed that these elections took place in complete freedom, and that the prime minister followed their conduct closely.

OFFICIALS OF ARAB SPECIALIZED UNIONS BEGIN SESSION

NC171115 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Nov 79 NC

[Text] The meetings of the sixth session of the chairmen, secretaries and members of the boards of directors of the joint Arab projects and of the specialized Arab unions began at the premises of the Arab economic unity council in Cairo this morning. Acting secretary general of the Arab economic unity council Badr ad-Din Abu Ghazi made a speech in which he affirmed that this meeting expresses the joint willingness of the Arab establishments to perform their tasks to attain economic integration. Furthermore, this meeting confirms the council's dedication to furthering the progress of the Arab companies' work.

During the 2-day session, the conferees will acquaint themselves with the present condition of the Arab specialized unions and the joint projects. Furthermore, they will plan the direction of future work on these projects. The Egyptian delegation has submitted to this session a working paper including the establishment of some projects aimed at consolidating relations with the sisterly African states.

ARAB COMMUNISTS IN PDRY SEND MESSAGE TO TUNIS SUMMIT

JN200835 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1900 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Message from Arab communist parties and Arab national liberation movements represented in Aden to the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis--date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] To the (?10th) Arab summit conference: Greetings of revolution and struggle. Your 10th conference is being convened during an extremely critical and complex stage. The new pact of aggression--the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat pact--is still persisting in defying the will of our struggling Arab nation, using all its efforts and means of oppression to impose the treasonous and humiliating agreements signed by the Egyptian regime at Camp David.

The chapters of the conspiracy are being implemented in Lebanon. Attempts are taking place there to strike at the slogan of each of us: To preserve Lebanon's unity and the Arabism of its land and people in the face of the isolationist-Zionist plan aimed against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese progressive patriotic and national movement.

In the face of this reality, the Arab communist parties and national liberation movements represented in Aden call on you to assume your historic responsibilities and to support the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese progressive patriotic and national movement, and Syria, with all means, so that they will be able to foil the conspiratorial schemes aimed at Lebanon, particularly at steadfast southern Lebanon.

Let us continue to implement and develop the resolutions to boycott As-Sadat's traitorous regime, as part of the efforts to increase the opposition to the Camp David Alliance. Let us use oil as an effective weapon in our Arab masses' battle. Let us adopt a firm stand against U.S. imperialism by striking at its interests in the area, in view of the fact that it is the Arab national liberation movement's principal enemy. We wish your conference success in serving our Arab masses' aspirations and aims.

[Signed] Arab communist parties and national liberation movements represented in Aden.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Economic, Technical Agreement

JN162025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 November--Iraq and Zambia signed an agreement for economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation here today. The agreement was signed for Iraq by Hikmat Ibrahim, RCC member and head of the RCC economic affairs office, and by Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi, while Foreign Affairs Minister Wilson Mofya Chakulya and Finance and Technical Cooperation Minister Joshua M. Lumina signed for Zambia. According to the agreement, Iraq will grant Zambia $9 million and give it a loan amounting to $30 million to boost its development plans. The agreement also stipulates the strengthening of cooperation relations in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

Departure Statement

JN171141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0717 GMT 17 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 November--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda concluded his official 4-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad today. He was seen off at the airport by President Saddam Husayn and senior party and state officials.

President Kaunda and the delegation accompanying him held talks with Iraqi officials which resulted in the signing of an agreement whereby Iraq grants Zambia $9 million and extends to it a $30 million loan to support its development plans.

President Kaunda said that his talks with President Saddam Husayn were successful and fruitful, and that it was an opportunity to consult on a number of issues related to developments in the Arab region and the common struggle of Iraq and Zambia against imperialism, Zionism and racism. In a statement to the press he said that these talks complemented his talks begun with President Saddam Husayn at the recent nonalined summit conference in Havana.

President Kaunda expressed the hope that there will be further development and growth in Iraqi-Zambian relations and that new channels of cooperation will be created in various political, economic and technical fields to strengthen the nonalined movement and enable it to confront imperialist, Zionist and racist schemes. He said that the nonalined movement cannot achieve its future goals without fruitful and constructive cooperation among the movement's member states to unite their efforts and achieve genuine independence free from the influence of the big blocs.

Referring to the African people's struggle for freedom and independence, the Zambian president said that his country is a member of the African frontline states committee which leads the struggle against the racist regimes in Namibia, Zimbabwe and even inside South Africa. President Kaunda said that Zambia has allowed African revolutionary organizations struggling against the racist regimes in South Africa and Zimbabwe to establish military bases inside Zambian territory to assist them in their just struggle against these regimes.

Concluding his statement Zambian President Kaunda said he hoped that the African fighters in Rhodesia will win their independence soon so that they will be able to help the African peoples who are still struggling against the racist regimes in South Africa and Namibia.

Joint Statement

JN171802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 November--Iraq and Zambia have strongly condemned the Zionist racist aggression against the Arab people. In a joint statement issued here today on the Zambian president's visit to Baghdad, the two countries reiterated that a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved without the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the restoration of the full rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent and sovereign state in Palestine. They also reaffirmed their full support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, in order to regain their land.

Iraq and Zambia recalled the UN General Assembly resolution considering Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination. They described this resolution as a triumph for the peoples of the African Continent and the Arab people alike. They asserted that the cooperation between the Zionist entity and the racist regime in South Africa is aimed at confronting the liberation movements in Africa and at serving the imperialist policies and schemes in the area.

The two countries condemned the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, describing it as part of the imperialist maneuvers aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance. They also said that this aggression constitutes a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, safety and integral unity.

The two countries strongly condemned the two Camp David accords and the capitulatory treaty signed between the Egyptian and Zionist entities with the active participation of the United States. They reiterated that these accords and the treaty are a plot against the Arab people's interests and an attempt to disintegrate Arab ranks and to keep the Arab territories under Zionist occupation.

The two countries lauded the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, which condemned the Camp David accords and the treaty, which violates the principles and resolutions of the nonalined movement. They expressed appreciation for the conference resolution that referred the question of suspending Egypt's membership to the movement's Coordinating Bureau.

Iraq and Zambia asserted that safeguarding security and stability in the Arab Gulf area is the responsibility of the countries of the area alone, without any foreign intervention.

They expressed their full support for the liberation movements in Africa and Latin America. They strongly denounced the racist regimes in Africa and their racist policies. They called on all progressive countries to act jointly in order to terminate the persecution imposed on the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the illegitimate and racist regime. The Iraqi side reiterated its full support for the frontline countries, which reject the pressure of imperialism and its hirelings.

They expressed their satisfaction over the shrinking of imperialist influence in Africa thanks to the just struggle of the people of this continent. They asserted that all the racist regimes, which are founded on racial discrimination and apartheid, are doomed to failure, similar to any racist movement.

The two countries expressed their support for making the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace, free from foreign influence and bases, in the interest of the area's countries and peoples.

Iraq and Zambia stressed the need to continue the dialog between the industrial and developing countries on the main issues regarding raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance in order to effectively contribute to implementing the international development strategy of the third UN development [word indistinct].

The two sides lauded the resolutions of the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana. They reiterated their determination to preserve the nonalined movement's unity and basic principles and to enhance its role and effectiveness in building a new order for international economic and political relations.

The Zambian side expressed its support for the proposals Iraq has submitted on many occasions, particularly those raised at the sixth nonalined summit conference, aimed at developing the nonalined movement, beefing up its effectiveness in international relations, enhancing the political and economic ties among its members, setting up effective bodies for producers and boosting the negotiating positions of the movement's countries in order to liberate their wealth and natural resources from the monopolies and multinational corporations and realize a new economic order based on justice and equality.

The two sides voiced their full cooperation to insure the success of the seventh nonalined summit due to be held in Baghdad in 1982. They reaffirmed their support for the necessity of coordinating the efforts of the developing countries for implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly at its two special sessions for the establishment of a new economic order.

The Zambian side lauded Iraq's initiative of putting forward the proposal for the establishment of a long-term world fund to assist the developing countries against the effects of inflation, a fund based on contributions from the advanced industrial countries and the oil-exporting countries. They called on the countries concerned to speedily implement the proposal.

The Zambian side welcomed the decision aimed at compensating the poor, developing countries that currently have oil contracts with Iraq for any increase in Iraqi oil prices from 1 June 1979 to the end of this year. The compensation will be made by extending long-term loans free of interest to these states equal to the increase that will be added to the oil prices. This is being done with the hope of achieving a radical and just solution to this problem.

Iraq and Zambia expressed their satisfaction over the development in their relations. They agreed to take adequate steps to strengthen these relations in the service of the two friendly peoples' interests based on sovereignty and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

The Iraqi side reiterated its eagerness to support the steadfastness and defensive capabilities of Zambia, for it is a frontline country facing racist, savage and unjustified attacks, and to strengthen its national economy and development plans.

The two sides signed an agreement under which Iraq will give Zambia a $9 million grant in aid and a $30 million loan. The two countries also signed an agreement for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, a trade agreement and a cultural agreement. They agreed to form a ministerial committee between the two countries. Iraq expressed readiness to assess the economic feasibility of the development projects in Zambia with the aim of financing these projects within the limits of the fund and its financial capabilities.

The two sides agreed to establish a joint fund. Friendly countries will be invited to participate in it with the approval of the two countries. They also agreed to study the possibility of setting up joint projects and establishing direct relations between the two countries in the field of [words indistinct] with Iraqi facilities, for this could be of mutual benefit.

Iraq agreed to supply Zambia with 150,000 metric tons of crude oil in 1980 to cover part of its domestic consumption.

The Zambian president left Baghdad early today after a 4-day visit to Iraq.

MINISTER SEEKS DISCUSSION ON OIL AT ARAB SUMMIT

LD200828 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0711 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait-Iraqi Oil Minister Tayim 'Abd al-Karim has reportedly said that Iraq is determined to submit the subject of using oil as a weapon in the Arab-Israeli conflict to the Arab summit which opens today in Tunis. 'Abd al-Karim told the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA that his country is determined to submit "the subject of oil in all its dimensions against the aggressor countries and the countries supporting them by totally banning oil exports to them."

He said that the second stage to be proposed by Iraq after banning the oil will be to limit production so that each Arab country will produce only what it needs.

'Abd al-Karim is accompanying Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who arrived in Tunis yesterday to attend the 10th Arab summit.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS PAYS VISIT

JN181244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 November--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis arrived here at noon today on a 3-day visit to Iraq, at the invitation of RCC Vice Chariman 'Izzat Ibrahim. Mr Karamanlis was accorded an official welcome in which 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC members, ministers, senior Iraqi officials and West European ambassadors accredited in Baghdad participated.

In a press statement following his arrival, the Greek prime minister affirmed that his talks with Iraqi officials will have fruitful results in the interests of the two friendly countries, Greece and Iraq. He expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq and said: I have long looked forward to the opportunity of making this visit. He added: The Greek people harbor the highest sentiments of amity and appreciation for the Iraqi people and wish them further progress and prosperity.

The delegation accompanying Mr Karamanlis includes Foreign Affairs Minister Yeoryios Rallis and a number of Greek state officials and technicians.

Talks Begin

JN181730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 November--The official Iraqi-Greek talks began here today. The Iraqi side was headed by President Saddam Husayn and the Greek side was headed by Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis. The Iraqi side to the talks consisted of 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC Vice Chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Staff Col Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting chief of the presidential office; and Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister. The Greek side was made up of Yeoryios Rallis, foreign minister; Peter Moliviatis, director of the prime minister's political office; and the Greek ambassador in Baghdad.

Final Talks

JN191112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 November--The final session of the Iraqi-Greek talks was held here today. The Iraqi side was led by acting President 'Izzat Ibrahim and the Greek side was led by Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis. The two sides discussed the strengthening of bilateral relations and their development in all fields.

The first round of talks between the two sides was held yesterday evening. The Iraqi side was led by President Saddam Husayn.

Further Details

JN191529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 November--Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeoryios Rallis. The two ministers discussed ways to increase and diversify the volume of trade exchange and to promote cooperation in economic fields, particularly in vocational training. They also discussed the requirements for convening the second session of the joint Iraqi-Greek committee next year. They also reviewed economic and trade relations between the two countries and their development during the past 2 years.

Rallis is currently visiting Iraq as a member of the delegation accompanying Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

Delegation Leaves

JN201056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 November--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Karamanlis was accorded an official sendoff at the airport. He was seen off by acting President 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC members, ministers, senior Iraqi officials and West European ambassadors in Baghdad.

SHAYKH YAMANI COMMENTS ON PLANNED OPEC MEETINGS, DEPARTS

LD191914 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Amman--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, on his departure from Amman, announced that he would be conveying a verbal message to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan connected with relations between the two sister countries and current Arab developments.

In reply to a question by an SNA correspondent in Amman about the possibility of convening a meeting of the Arab petroleum ministers, His Highness Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that a meeting of some OPEC petroleum ministers, including the petroleum ministers of Kuwait, the kingdom, Iran and Algeria, will be held at the beginning of next month to study a report drawn up by the OPEC strategic plan committee.

He also said that a summit conference of the leaders of the oil-producing countries will be held in the second half of 1980 on OPEC's 20th anniversary. The organization's new strategy to fix its basic principles, which it is hoped will be drawn up in the very near future, will be discussed at this conference. His highness said that the Iraqi Government has extended invitations to the OPEC countries to hold the aforementioned conference in Baghdad.

AMMAN RADIO REPORTS JORDAN'S GOALS AT ARAB SUMMIT

JN181718 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] An official source in the Royal Hashemite Court has stated that His Majesty King Husayn will lead Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the 10th Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Tunis on Tuesday, the day after tomorrow. His majesty will leave Amman for the Tunisian capital tomorrow. The Jordanian delegation is made up of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali and the Jordanian ambassador in Tunis.

The official source said that Jordan is optimistic and hopeful concerning the upcoming Arab summit conference. The source added that the Arab relations are passing through an atmosphere of eagerness to achieve better cooperation than before. Jordan hopes that the Arab summit conference will realize the following two objectives: 1) to entrench the mainstays of Arab solidarity within the framework of the Baghdad summit's resolutions, to strengthen this solidarity and to bridge any gaps in it; 2) to make this coherent stand a base for the international move to gain a large number of international sectors in favor of the Arabs and Palestinian national rights.

The official source said that Jordan has submitted a working paper to the summit. The paper includes Jordan's views on these two points and the program for their implementation on the Arab and international levels.

The source added that the Arab countries are responsible for solving the problems affecting the Arab situation and capabilities, foremost of which is the Lebanese issue, within the context of Arab solidarity and cooperation.

The source added that it is essential to agree on developing the institutions of joint Arab cooperation and action in the various political, economic and development fields and the building of power.

The source said Jordan also prosposes the establishment of a program for international action aimed at explaining the Arab stand and rights to the various sectors of the world public opinion and at deploying Arab resources in the service of pan-Arab goals on the international level.

The source said the Arab foreign ministers conference has performed its task in an atmosphere of brotherhood and understanding. The source added that the Arab atmosphere is characterized by readiness to look into the Jordanian proposals in a spirit of postiveness and appreciation. The ideas that are proposed by the Arab delegations are identical with regard to future Arab action, the source concluded.

AD-DUSTUR ON PALESTINIAN MILITARY PRESENCE IN LEBANON

JN170845 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Nov 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] On the discussion of the Lebanese question by the Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis, AD-DUSTUR writes:

The southern Lebanese question is one of those rare issues in which both parties are in the right. The Lebanese are in the right when they demand the right to exercise sovereignty over all their territory, just like all the other Arab states that jealously guard their sovereignty. However, the Palestinians are also in the right when they hold on to their freedom to fight Israel, in view of the fact that the Lebanese front is the only front available to them at present to assert themselves and to keep their cause alive in the world's conscience until there is a solution to it. What then is the way to reconcile demands that are basically legitimate but are conflicting in practice?

Official Lebanon views the matter from one angle, as indicated by the working paper it submitted to the foreign ministers conference in Tunis.

AD-DUSTUR adds: We agree with the Lebanese Government that the Arab leaders must find a compromise formula that reconciles Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory with the freedom of Palestinian military action against Israel from Lebanon. The Lebanese Government, however, should find a "Lebanese solution" for other aspects of the Lebanese crisis. Without such a solution the National Front in Lebanon, which includes the Palestinians and a sector of the Lebanese, will continue to carry arms with fingers on the trigger at all times.

The Arabs and Palestinians should realize that it is not only the Lebanese Government and Lebanese sovereignty that are in the trap. Arab destiny and Arab security are endangered by events in southern Lebanon. If there is no choice but to allow Palestinian action from southern Lebanon--and this is the Palestinians' right--it is also Lebanon's right to be protected by the Arab states, which should share with it the responsibility resulting from Israeli reaction.

KHADDAM ON ARAB CONFERENCE, U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

JN191033 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 19 November--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the Arab foreign ministers conference that ended yesterday is one of the most successful Arab conferences held to date. He said that this conference has consolidated an Arab action strategy in all fields for the coming stage. He said that the Arab foreign ministers agreement to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation and to effect the Camp David policy has facilitated the adoption of extremely important resolutions.

In answer to a question put to him during his meeting with journalists at the Hilton Hotel in Tunis last night, Khaddam said: The Palestinian resistance must continue the struggle for the Palestinian cause from all Arab fronts. The PLO must not relinquish its armed struggle, because then it would lose its role as a liberation movement and become a political movement, whose ties with its masses would soon be severed.

Khaddam said that the Palestinian resistance has the right to carry out this struggle, which does not conflict with the sovereignty of any Arab country, including that of Lebanon. There are agreements that regulate relations between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Government. From this angle, the Palestinian presence in Lebanon is a legal presence. On the other hand, the Israeli aggression against Palestine and the other Arab territories gives the current conflict in the area a pan-Arab [qawmi] dimension. Thus, in view of the pan-Arab aspects of this conflict, the Palestinian resistance has the right to carry out its struggle from every Arabic country.

Answering a question on the ideas brought by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Khaddam said: By and large, Habib's ideas do not agree with the ideas put forward by the Lebanese Government. Habib is calling for the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance in all southern Lebanon and in some areas inside Lebanon, whereas the Lebanese working paper is only asking for Palestinian withdrawal from areas under UN control.

Answering a question on the presence of a U.S. scheme to conclude a separate peace between Lebanon and Israel, Khaddam said: The Camp David parties hope to create a situation in Lebanon that is likely to constitute a link in the Camp David path. We can imagine that this scheme is based on escalating the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and on ridding southern Lebanon of its population.

The escalation of Israeli aggressions, the inflammation of Lebanon's internal situation and the increase in Israeli interference in inflaming Lebanon's internal situation are likely to create a new situation that directly (?serves) the Camp David parties. It is necessary to face this scheme with unified Arab stands and to create objective conditions by which to restore confidence between the Lebanese state and the PLO.

Answering a question on the success of the Camp David parties in the self-rule talks, Khaddam said: By its steadfastness and the moral and material resources it possesses, the Arab nation will ultimately topple this conspiracy. There is no possibility that a situation that the Arabs reject can be imposed or that there can be cooperation with such a situation.

Answering a question on the alternative to Camp David, Khaddam said: The alternative to Camp David is that which the Arabs underlined in the resolutions they adopted in their conference; namely, that a just and lasting peace should be established on clear bases: Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian Arab pecple's inalienable rights.

The Arab's commitment to the resolutions that stress Arabs steadfastness, the building of their intrinsic strength, the strengthening of their determination and their openness toward the world are all alternatives to treason and to the situation created by the Egyptian ruler's traitorous visit to Jerusalem.

Answering a question on relations between Iraq and Syria, Khaddam said: The fact is that relations between us are normal. As for the plan for unionist action, there is no use in discussing it now.

In answer to a question on the Lebanese problem, Khaddam said: We believe that the Bayt ad-Din resolutions are the proper framework for dealing with Lebanon's internal situation. As for southern Lebanon, we believe that the foreign minister's proposals to the summit conference are the proper framework for dealing with the southern Lebanon situation on the Arab level.

Answering a question on Syrian-Saudi relations, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: These relations are good and are growing steadily. Cooperation between us and our brothers in the kingdom is good. Undoubtedly, these good relations between our two countries serve not only the interests of the two countries, but of the Arab nation as well.

Answering a question on the Iranian stand on the freezing of Iranian assets, Khaddam said: The U.S. Government's action is a serious precedent in international relations. It threatens not only Iran, but any state in the world that has relations with the United States. It is unacceptable. This means that if any state takes action to serve its interests and this action conflicts with U.S. interests, that state will become the victim of such arbitrary measures.

Deputy prime minister and foreign minister Khaddam added: After its revolution, Iran adopted stands toward the Arab nation in general and toward Palestine in particular. It severed its relations with the enemy, stopped selling oil to it and broke relations with all companies and firms that deal with Israel, whereas the shah used to be a strong ally of Israel. This requires that the Arabs stand by Iran in the face of the threats against it.

ALGERIA

APS COMMENTARY SUPPORTING IRAN'S STANCE CITED

LD192356 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] In a commentary this evening entitled "Political Feudalism and Monetary Feudalism", the Algerian national agency notes that the Iranian people have taken on the task of disputing the dollar's feudal position in international relations.

Recalling, further on, the (?similarity) of the [word indistinct] waged by Algeria just after the nationalization of hydrocarbon resources, APS says: Strengthened by its own experience, our country can only give its full and complete support to the Iranian decision to react to this serious challenge to its economic security by calling into question the stranglehold of the dollar on the international monetary system, which it has subjugated to U.S. interests.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DELIVERS SPEECH AT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

On Contacts With Ethiopia

JN191216 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 19 November--President Ja'far Numayri announced that Sudan has held several high-level contacts and meetings with the Ethiopian brothers, within the framework of its policy of improving relations of neighborliness with its African neighbors.

In a speech delivered at the People's Assembly today, President Numayri explained that these contacts had positive effects on relations between the two countries, despite the existence of certain issues that require further understanding and dialog.

On Relations With Uganda

JN191217 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 19 November--President Numayri has affirmed Sudan's concern for the establishment of security and stability in Uganda. He also affirmed Sudan's determination to establish excellent relations with Uganda. He expressed hope that circumstances will permit the improvement of our relations with Uganda.

In a speech he delivered in the People's Assembly today, President Numayri said: Sudan's stand on current events in Uganda is clear. We demonstrated it at the African summit conference in Monrovia. We have never been prejudiced in favor of one ruler over another or tried to interfere in Uganda's domestic affairs. He affirmed that our relations with Uganda are of special interest to us, in view of the common interests and problems that bind us together, which are affected by the stability or instability of the situation in the two countries.

On Inter-Arab Relations

JN191218 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 19 November--President Numayri has reaffirmed Sudan's role in crucial inter-Arab relations. He said that Sudan is now more determined than ever to close Arab ranks and to contribute to every effort to achieve real Arab solidarity, as a prelude to fulfilling our generation's hopes, particularly the achievement of the Palestinian people's rights.

President Numayri also said in the speech he delivered in the People's Assembly today: We will remain loyal to the crucial Arab issue. Sudan will continue to exert great diplomatic efforts to expose Israel's plots to build settlements and to procrastinate in conceding the Palestinian peoples legitimate rights. Israel is flouting international principles and rules and threatening the security of fraternal Lebanon--both people and territory.

On Inter-Arab Conflicts

JN191219 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1046 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 19 November--President Numayri has said that Sudan is neutral with regard to axes and conflicts in the Arab region, but it is not neutral with regard to the inalienable Arab rights, especially the Palestinian people's right to achieve their legitimate objectives.

Addressing the People's Assembly today, Numayri said: We advocate peace, solidarity and the solution of issues by peaceful means. But we will not tolerate any aggression against our land and our people's safety.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

JN181746 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 18 November--The second protocol agreement on economic cooperation between Sudan and France has been signed.

According to this protocol, economic aid to be given to Sudan by France will amount to 160 million French francs, an increase of 60 million French francs over the first protocol.

The French aid will be used to increase electric power output, to install a pipeline, and to pay for imported goods from France.

SUDAN OPPOSES NILE WATER DIVERSION TO NEGEV DESERT

NC131432 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 13 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, Nov 13 (AFP)--Sudan is opposed to Israel's proposal to Egypt that water be taken from the Nile to Israel's Negev desert through the Ismailia Lake, the newspaper ASH-SHA'B reported here today.

The newspaper of the Socialist opposition party said Sudan had officially asked Egypt for clarification on Israel's proposal as the project would affect the water supplies of countries through which the Nile flows.

Agreement from Uganda, Sudan and Egypt was essential for carrying out such a project, the daily said.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON PRICE OF PEACE, INFLATION

TA191840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Israel's economic difficulties also figure in a speech delivered this afternoon by Prime Minister Menahem Begin. He was speaking in Jerusalem to an international gathering of bankers to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Bank of Israel. Premier Begin stressed the sacrifices that Israel was making for the cause of peace.

[Begin Begin recording] But it transpires that peace also entails great expenditures. Because it is true: We made great sacrifices and (?made) too grave risks for the peace. I believe we should have done so and it was worthwhile. But the cost entailed is very serious. We have to move a whole army from one desert to another desert. We have, therefore, the difficulty of inflation.

Well, the world knows what inflation is, but ours is too high. I say so in the presence of the governor of the central bank which prints the money. [laughter] [end recording]

MINISTER HOROWITZ EXPLAINS NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA191957 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Nov 79 TA

[Israeli Finance Minister Yiga'el Horowitz news conference from the Finance Ministry in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] I know that today I did not come here to a party. I came here to talk about a very serious issue; I came here to draw the citizens, the housewives and all the Israeli citizens a gloomy picture in which we find ourselves. Without pretense or rhetoric: We have a terrible deficit, an incomparable balance of payments, an incomparable foreign debt, a no less heavier internal debt. We have an annual deficit of over $4 billion. This year we will reach a deficit of $4.3 billion in the balance of payments. The time has come, however belatedly, to tell the truth and to open our eyes although we never wanted to see that truth, we tried our best to ignore it and we did not have the courage to stand up and tell ourselves and the public the whole truth.

Inflation has reached 8 percent per month. At the same pace, inflation will reach no less than 150 percent [annually]. We decided that a campaign to curb inflation is necessary. Only afterwards will come the offensive to heal the economy. Until we succeed in increasing production, until we significantly increase our exports, until then, both in agriculture and in industry, we must save as much as possible. Even before we bring in the large masses of dollars we hope to bring, we must not waste anything. You must forgive me for the sad rhetoric but from our waste another country could survive. The time has come for us to do everything possible in order to save both in manpower, expenditures and exaggerated services which are beyond our possibilities.

The time has come to tell the truth and I am forced to tell it. We will do everything to freeze manpower in the state services. We have incomparably overstaffed services. We will increase production in all spheres: agriculture, industry, hotel business. We must save and import dollars as much as possible. We have the capability to do this. It is not true that we are not capable. We have shown in many spheres that we are capable of achieving exceptional accomplishments if only we believe in our strength and we have the right motiviation and we know that there is a reason for the effort and there is a reason for participating in this campaign.

We will now stop, to our regret, the development of services and most important enterprises such as schools and hospitals.

We will save as much as possible and we will not set out on new projects. It is very possible that we will suspend projects which we decided upon and agreed upon. We will be forced to suspend them. If possible we will suspend them even if we conducted negotiations with various elements and if the contract was signed, we will postpone its implementation.

We must produce a supreme effort to encourage industry and exports as much as possible. To our regret, we are forced to halt suspend and freeze credit which is, to a large extent, the oil on the fire of inflation. We are forced to considerably freeze all credits to the economy. We very much hope that industry, the hotel business and tourism will not be severely affected.

In the next 3 months we will increase credit by only 9 percent--and this is very little to meet our needs. I very much hope that this monetary move will considerably assist in curbing inflation. However, in the next few months--next month, or within 2 or 3 months--inflation will not stop. On the contrary, we will amend several large distortions and this hump will disappear to some extent, but it will still exist. We have made a great effort and we know the difficulties--to rid us of what I term the distortions of the gift or the government subsidy on the price of basic goods.

As of today, we stopped the government's subsidy on several goods. The government will not interfere with them and will not give away presents to the public--to either the needy or the well-off--we will not give enormous sums to import goods costing many dollars which are distributed for a few pounds in Israel. This holds true regarding products such as meat. In the near future we will be forced to reduce and to cancel altogether the government's subsidy. As of now, we are cancelling the government's subsidy on cooking oil, margarine and we are completely cancelling the government's participation in the price of milk and derived products. We will still participate in the price of public transportation and the supply of bread to citizens.

We must have a supreme effort--and I am appealing here to the entire public--not to be carried away by socialist demagoguery. If we are able to and if I am the finance minister who can guarantee real wages to the entire public--if I am able to do so, I think I will be worthy of all praise if real wages do not go down. We will not open wage agreements. We will not discuss and we will not agree to demands that the economy cannot provide and accept. We will demand that no work agreements are negotiated. Until 1981 we will try to maintain the present wage agreements and we will pay the cost of living increases if real wages are maintained.

We will ask the Histadrut and the employers, on the assumption that we must help each other: The economy is ailing and we must guard our economy as the apple of our eye and primarily maintain employment. If, God forbid, we weaken, then unemployment is just around the corner. The wage earners will be affected as well as the needy strata.

I am appealing to the Histadrut and the employers in spite of all their complaints--partly artificial and partly true--against the moves we have adopted: I reiterate that there is no other choice. We must cooperate and do our best in order to endure the serious battle being fought by the Israeli economy.

We will fully compensate the needy strata for these price hikes. In December they will receive compensation for the present price hikes. In January 1980 we will pay a cost of living increase which will satisfy and compensate for the price hikes. The needy and sensitive strata will be compensated at once and the cost of living will be paid in January.

I am again appealing to all the workers, to all those who to a large extent determine--or try to determine--public opinion in Israel: Nobody can fish in murky waters. If, God forbid, we do not remedy our economy and we fail, we will be faced with fishing in murky waters, but, God forbid, we will find ourselves in a murky situation and we will not be able to extricate ourselves.

The Israeli economy stands a chance, the State of Israel stands a chance, in spite of the crisis and poverty it faces, if the state and the citizens make an effort, if the citizens work and produce as much as possible, if the citizens exploit the best of Israeli power, know-how, efforts and motivation as we have known them for years. Let us renew Israel's prime as we have known it, that same Israel which was satisfied with a little bit, but achieved a great deal.

I have already said at another opportunity: During the times of [Finance Minister] Dov Yosef we shared the little bit we had. Now we have gotten used to share the lot we do not have.

Citizens of Israel: I do not bring good tidings with me to gladden you. I believe that if we make an effort and if I succeed in enduring the next 1 or 2 years--which will not be easy--and if we are able to announce that inflation has been curbed, the deficit in the balance of payments has been reduced and Israel is less dependent on foreign elements and is gaining power from day to day, from hour to hour--if we achieve this we will all be blessed.

DETAILS OF 19 NOV AUTONOMY TALKS REPORTED

TA191335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 19 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The autonomy talks opened this morning in Tel Aviv's Laromme Hotel. These are the same autonomy talks with which we once used to open every newscast and broadcast and now they are overshadowed by other events and also by the ceremony at St Catherine's. At any rate, this morning too the autonomy talks opened in Tel Aviv's Laromme Hotel by toasting the second anniversary of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. There was a short ceremony to mark the day and then they resumed working, far from the spotlights. Dan Eshel, our correspondent, reports from the Laromme Hotel.

[Eshel] During the ceremony the head of the Israeli delegation, Hayim Kubersky, praised As-Sadat's courageous step in coming to Jerusalem. He pointed out that there was a symbolic significance in the fact that the delegations are working together in mutual trust for the establishment of autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs. He expressed the hope that this mutual trust would help the delegations to face difficulties, if any emerge. The head of the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, pointed out that it was now a fact that Israel and Egypt had paved their way toward the target. However, he said, peace is not a oneway target; this peace will have to be spread and cast its shadow over the burning heat of war and destruction in which this area was immersed for 30 years. The very fact, Al-Latif added, that we are here, that we are preparing the way for the incorporation of the Palestinians in the talks, proves that we are all aware of the root and source of the problem in the Middle East. I asked for the reaction of the head of the Israeli delegation to these remarks.

[Begin Kubersky recording] This is a statement by the head of the Egyptian delegation. We are making a distinction, throughout these talks, between the fact that there is a peace agreement between us and Egypt, which is a definite fact, but is a fact which is continuing and deepening and becoming firmly founded, and our common desire to find a solution to the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el within the framework of the solution agreed upon at Camp David, and we are negotiating this matter in the autonomy talks. [end recording]

[Eshel] And, with regard to the autonomy talks themselves. Well, Mr Kubersky reports that in about 10 days there will be a continuation of the autonomy talks.

[Begin Kubersky recording] And then we will conclude the joint study of the existing spheres of activity with our having announced in advance, and we repeat this and stress it all the time: It is necessary that the very fact of presenting these spheres of activity should not be interpreted as though everything is going through automatically or each sphere as a whole, but about what will be given as authorities and posts to the autonomy institutions. The negotiations on this in the coming meetings will continue in the most detailed fashion. [end recording]

[Eshel] And tomorrow this round of the talks will end and the delegations will disperse in various directions. That's all from the Laromme Hotel.

EGYPT AGREES TO BUY 'ALMA OILFIELD TECHNOLOGY

TA180627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Egypt has agreed to buy from Israel the scientific and geological technology on the 'Alma oilfield for $500,000. Our correspondent Yosi Melman has learned that Israel had invested some $2 million dollars in obtaining that technology. A delegation of oil experts will be leaving for Egypt today to finalize the issue of the sale of pumping equipment at that field.

Removal of Unsold Equipment

TA180822 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ correspondent]

[Text] Today, the 'Alma field "rig-5" will be removed from its foundations, taken out to sea and towed to Elat tomorrow. The decision to dismantle the rig, which is worth $6 million, was made by the directors of the international oil company and the Ministry of Energy after the Egyptians did not express a willingness to buy or rent it.

"Rig-5" will in fact be the last piece of equipment to be removed from the 'Alma field, since, according to the plan by the international oil company, all the other mobile equipment not sold to Egypt will be evacuated today.

The evacuation of the land equipment from the drilling camp will be somewhat delayed because of damage to the At-Tur-Ofira road during the flood at the end of October.

There have already been Egyptian engineers and technicians at the 'Alma field for a full week. They came to take over the permanent field installations (which will be handed over next Sunday). The installations to be handed over to Egypt when the area is returned include the control towers, the production raft (the "Laplar") the collection ship and additional equipment that Egypt purchased from the national oil company and the U.S. Neptune oil company.

WEIZMAN COMMENTS ON RECENT WEST BANK DEVELOPMENTS

TA162045 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 16 Nov 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram at the defense minister's office on 16 November--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Weizman, is it not possible to say, in light of the recent events in the West Bank, that there no longer are moderates and extremists there but that all are PLO supporters?

[Answer] I would not say so in such a clear-cut manner. No doubt the situation is changing and no doubt it may perhaps not be changing; rather it reflects the situation as it really is. Therefore, I would not accept your assessment, even though we are on the guard and hope that you are wrong.

[Question] Mr Weizman, is the decision to expel Ash-Shak'ah not ultimately a greater loss than gain, in light of the escalation in the West Bank?

[Answer] We will see what the gains from the decision will be. I hope that ultimately perhaps something good will come out of this grave decision. Had I been asked last week whether this is what I would have wanted to happen, I would have said no. But first of all I would perhaps like to say one thing: In my capacity as defense minister--and perhaps this also applies to other ministers, but especially so to the defense minister--I am divided between my political views and my duty as defense minister. What happened this week in Nabulus, and what Bassam ash-Shak'ah said--and he did say it, and I would also like to note that he was in my office in August at my invitation. It was on 8 August when I invited him here. I made it clear to him that things like this will not be tolerated. And I repeat: I, as defense minister, must at some point put my political background aside and decide what is best for Israel's security and what reaction I must make as defense minister. After what had happened, the balance tipped toward the security side, with all the anxiety and implications which rightfully emerge from your statements.

[Question] In other words, you took into account that this would be the reaction in the West Bank to your decision?

[Answer] Certainly, certainly. One moment, certainly, when we decided on it and brought it to the Cabinet and it was decided upon at the Cabinet, certainly we took into account that this would not be accepted with love.

[Question] Mr Weizman, what in fact did Bassam ash-Shak'ah say that we did not hear before from West Bank leaders, either in private talks or in public?

[Answer] It is not merely exactly what he said, but the concept behind the readiness to regard terrorist acts as a means, and, as a result, providing backing to these terrorist means and consequently, automatically, supporting and instigating them.

[Question] Is this the first time you have heard West Bank leaders express themselves thusly?

[Answer] Yes. This is the first time I personally heard this, and it makes no difference whether someone else heard it. This is the first time we heard clear statements about terrorism bringing about a political change. I have heard many arguments.

I heard objection to autonomy, statements favoring a Palestinian state, criticism of our way of ruling, criticism of the peace agreement with Egypt and criticism of our political line--but I have never heard such clear and crude words spoken by a mayor, who says: I want you to know that if you pursue your policy, terrorism will continue and will continue in the manner of the killing on the Haifa-Tel Aviv [coastal] road.

[Question] How do you intend to overcome what is currently happening in the West Bank in reaction to the decision to deport him?

[Answer] Look, we have of course reinforced the military presence. But since the problem in the West Bank is a clear political problem, the balance will be between the military and renewed rapprochment. My estimation is that neither party has a choice, not even the opponent [hatzad shekeneged] and I hope it is not an opponent. There is no choice: We are living together, and we are doomed to coexist. And therefore, after we pass this crisis, which is not a good crisis--I repeat what I said before: Were I to plan it ahead of time, I would not have planned it this way. It is a confrontation to a certain extent, but we are destined to live together, and therefore I estimate that the two parties will ultimately return to the procedure of exchanging thoughts and that we will not only express our views in the West Bank through the IDF.

[Question] So, you do not believe that it is possible to make rapprochement with a drawn sword?

[Answer] I think that it is desirable...first of all, my answer is: Certainly, it is impossible to talk with drawn swords. This is a clear-cut answer. However, first of all the swords must defend the State of Israel, the lives of the people if Israel, and must prevent instigation to harm the residents of the State of Israel.

[Question] Can the abolition of the post of the coordinator of activities in the territories correct or improve the relationship between the inhabitants of the West Bank and the military government?

[Answer] Look, I am very sorry that in our way of living in the country--and I am not criticizing the press, whose job is to fish each and every bit of information it has. I can only regret that it received that piece of information which has nothing to do with what has happened now. The fact of the matter is that about 6 weeks ago, I asked for an organizational examination to take place to find out whether the existing set up of the handling of the affairs of the territories is the official set up. I thought that work could perhaps be limited or made more efficient. That was long before the Bassam ash-Shak'ah affair, and, to my great [the affair of the dismissal of] Maj Gen Dani Mat.

A quick and efficient journalist got onto this information and I asked him to point out that this was only a thought which was born a long time before the affair. Second, no decision has been made, there have not even been any deliberations on the issue. Therefore, for the time being I cannot give you an answer. In my assessment this is not a question of whether it will improve relations with the Arabs.

[Question] Does this have any political significance?

[Answer] No. It is certainly of organizational significance aimed at streamlining work and resulting in reductions [in manpower]. I hope that all ministries will cut down on their manpower under the direction of the new finance minister--and quite rightly so--and, therefore, this was one of the organizational moves that I sought. It was totally coincidental that it came at the same time as this week's events.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, might not the residents of the West Bank become more zealous by a possible forcible evacuation of Elon More?

[Answer] If we evacuate by force?

[Question] I am talking about the presence of the IDF.

[Answer] No. First of all I hope that there will be no need for a forcible evacuation. I hope that wisdom will prevail and if the court's judgment is unchanged--and for the moment I am not in a position to make an assessment but I will repeat what I told you 2 weeks ago--I have to stand behind the court's ruling without this or that interpretation. The only exponent as far as I am concerned is the legal adviser to the government and no one else. Therefore, if this ruling remains in force and we reach zero hour I hope we will not have to evacuate them forcibly.

[Question] Thus, you do not accept the position of Gush Emunim and of several Cabinet ministers that it is only those 130 dunams affected which should be evacuated?

[Answer] I repeat, I accept and will accept the recommendation of the legal adviser to the government. He is the man responsible to the government and is my adviser on what is the meaning and spirit of the judgment.

[Question] Yesterday the legal adviser to the government made his position clear, and if I am not mistaken he maintains that the whole of the area was to be evacuated. Are you in favor of this?

[Answer] Certainly. If this is his position and he does not change it until zero hour I will certainly stand behind the legal adviser's position and I will implement what is imposed upon me in the wake of the court's ruling.

[Question] Will you support request for clarification submitted to the court?

[Answer] It is not my job to clarify. I get clarifications from the legal adviser to the government. If the legal adviser requires further clarifications then that is his problem.

[Question] And the legal adviser's position is acceptable to you?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] The settlement plan that was approved yesterday by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs talks on a scale of between 100 and 150 billion pounds. Should this decision be viewed purely as a declarative one in view of the huge expense that will have to be borne by the country?

[Answer] First of all I do not know who managed to translate this into terms of money. I do not yet know how much this will cost.

[Question] Deputy Minister Tzipori.

[Answer] Well, maybe Deputy Minister Tzipori translated this into 150 billion pounds; it might be 148 billion. The purpose of yesterday's decision which I support is to provide the government with a guide on what is the intention with respect to settlement.

From the day I took office I have said that I support concentration and not dispersal. I support our checking the nature of the land in Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan Heights lest we again become entangled in suits filed with the High Court of Justice because of private land; and I repeat what I have said, I oppose the requisitioning of private land for Jewish settlement. It is most important for the government--all parts of it, the Housing Ministry, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Communications, the Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture--to translate these guidelines into money and determine a budget for maybe 10 years, or 5 years, or 3 years so that this will be a part of the State of Israel's general economic problem and not a separate clause in Israel's difficult budgetary problems.

[Question] Yes, but we are talking about astronomic amounts when we are called upon to cut into our flesh, to cut back on expenditure. How can this be done?

[Answer] I said that these were trends. After these trends are laid on the Cabinet table together with defense trends, educational trends, agricultural trends, industrial trends and transporation trends the government will decide on its priorities and then it might be 10 billion pounds or 100 billion. The goverrnment will have to decide.

[Question] In other words would you say that the plan decided on yesterday is a maximal plan which is subject to cutbacks?

[Answer] It must be discussed and its implications for the other elements of the state's budget must be considered--including the defense establishment.

[Question] Finally, in view of the situation in the West Bank, on the one hand, and in view of the refusal by members of Elon More to carry out the court's judgment, don't you have the feeling that the government is unable to take control of the situation that has arisen?

[Answer] You have never flown a plane--when you fly a plane you sometimes get into bad weather and you sometimes lose an engine. There is no doubt that you have inferior control than when you are in good weather and all engines are functioning. Then things depend on the pilot.very much.

[Question] Is the pilot able to fly the plane under these circumstances?

[Answer] The team is able to and I believe that we can come out of this turbulence in which the government finds itself at the moment.

[Ram] Thank you very much.

GUSH EMUNIM DEMANDS NEW LEGAL STATUS FOR TERRITORIES

TA200631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 20 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Last night the council of Gush Emunim settlements called on the government to immediately change the legal status of Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan Heights in order to insure that these regions be an integral part of the state from the legal point of view. The settlements council, which convened in Bet Horon yesterday, expressed its confidence that the government will not remove the Elon More settlement, which will turn into a large town in Israel.

19 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Released Hostages' Statements

LD191344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The first three hostages released this morning said that they discussed with the Iranian students the allegations concerning U.S. imperialism during their 2 weeks of captivity. Charlie [as heard] Quarles, one of the freed hostages, said in a press conference at the embassy:

I had heard things about U.S. imperialism in the past, but as a Marine I rejected them; now that I have heard the other side's version, I have accepted that these people have a justified complaint.

The hostages said that they received no letters from their relatives in America, but that the students treated them very well. More than 200 domestic and foreign reporters were present at the ceremonies for the release of the hostages.

Mo'infar on Oil Production

LD191246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ali Akbar Mo'infar told PARS today that the figure for our average oil export during October was 2.9 million barrels of crude oil. Together with other oil products this amounts to an average of 3.2 million barrels [per day]. He added: The average production during October was about 3.6 million barrels per day.

About the AFP report on a reduction in oil production, the minister of oil said: Our oil production and export each day depends on our stores and the capacity of carriers. Therefore, we announce that we will not and have not reduced our oil production. With the halting of oil exports to America, not only has our foreign exchange income from oil sales not been reduced, rather it has increased. Thus, we do not have to maintain the same levels of production and export as before. What we have in mind is our average oil export.

In conclusion, Mo'infar said: The Iranian nation has not undertaken any commitment to provide the world with free or very cheap oil from our resources. We know the interests of our country better than anybody else.

Ahmad Khomeyni Interview

LD191809 [Editorial report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1135 GMT on 19 November broadcasts a 20-minute recording of an interview granted by Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, to a Tehran Radio reporter at Mehrabad airport on the morning of 19 November.

Ahmad Khomeyni was asked whether he knew the reasons why he was invited to accompany the released hostages to the airport, to which he answered that he was not aware of any special reason for the invitation. Then he was asked a question about relations between Iran and the United States and he answered by repeating the imam's message in connection with his refusal to meet Carter's special envoy and said that these relations will only be restored when the shah is returned to Iran. About contracts between Iran and America he said that those in the interests of the country will be maintained but those in contradiction with the interests of our country will be cancelled.

He was then asked a question about his opinion of the Revolution Council, and he answered: "One of the tasks of the Revolution Council, as mentioned in the imam's message to the Revolution Council is to carry out a purge of offices. I believe that the council should first determine if there are any members of the council who have taken a path in contradiction to that of the imam, or if they have done so previously then it is better if the council is purged first."

The reporter asked Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni about the reaction to the occupation of the American Embassy and the holding of its employees as hostages, and the huge propaganda campaign launched against Iran in the world public media. He said the release of hostages will depend on the will of the nation, and will be announced by the imam. Ahmad Khomeyni said his own opinion will not have any bearing on it.

The reporter then asked him why the students chose the blacks to be released, bearing in mind the fact that all colors and races are considered equal in Islam. He said the black ministers announced their support for our revolution and as a mark of gratitude we released the blacks; this is a sign of support for the struggles of the oppressed blacks in America.

He continued: "In releasing the black hostages, we have announced that we support the struggles of the blacks. Generally, only the black priests toll the bells and understand for whom the bells toll, and they know that for some people bells should never toll. We have taken this action in defense of blacks both in Africa and America."

Referring to the release of women he said that this was done in order to neutralize the propaganda against the students' action in taking women hostages, and to show that Islam has special respect for women. He said it was not because women are the weaker sex or that they reacted emotionally.

Ahmad Khomeyni was then asked: "The imam, in his order, used this phrasing, so far as I can remember: Those whose spying activities have not been proved yet, and the second [word indistinct] is that that place was not an embassy but a nest of espionage. But there are different aspects of espionage, there are those who are directly involved in spying activities and those who provide services so that the spies can carry on with their work. Does the meaning of this sentence and the investigations and selection made by our student brothers in the den of espionage include those who provided services and were not directly involved in spying activities, or is it to be taken to mean that enough evidence has not been acquired yet to show that they are spies?"

Khomeyni answered: "You see, that place was clearly not an ordinary embassy. When the students entered the building, the equipment there showed that it was the center of CIA activities in the Middle East. That is to say that a huge amount of equipment worth millions of tomans was found, with some units worth up to 300 or 400 million tomans. How can an embassy justify having such equipment? It is obvious that it was not an embassy, but a den of espionage."

Khomeyni went on: "Now about the point that those who are being released on the order of the imam are only those whose spying activities have not been proved, the evidence found in there shows that some of these people are formal members of the CIA. They will demonstrate this point in their revelation statements. What activities where carried out in this embassy, for example, the embassy decided on the kind of sabotage to be carried out in Kordestan and Khuzestan, decided on the closure of schools and what should be done to close the schools and decided on the kind of demonstrations to be held, even those in defense of AYANDEGAN, PEYGHAM-E EMRUZ and a few other newspapers which I do not remember now, and Tehran MOSAVAR.

These all show that what kind of people had contacts with them and what activities they carried out to insure their own interests. Therefore, we are sure that this was not an ordinary embassy, but was a den of espionage, and those who have been released now are not spies. We are investigating the dossiers of those others who will, God willing, be released by this evening, who might number as many as 10."

The reporter then asked: "What is certain is that our student brothers occupied this den of espionage. But immediately after the occupation of this den of espionage, other matters came up, and a series of plans were carried out in Tehran, the last of which was the [word indistinct] by the mayor of Tehran, or a series of factories being closed down. One or two messages were even sent by our student brothers to the people about some of the demonstrations and confrontations. Do you think that in addition to those held in the embassy there are other persons or equipment used by the United States within our society? What is there to make the continuation of these plans possible?"

Khomeyni answered: "When I came to Tehran for the first time at the invitation of my brothers, I announced that the imam's bureau had been informed that CIA and Mossad agents wanted to occupy other embassies immediately, thus damaging this action, that is to say, they wanted to make it seem that it was not done according to certain principles, according to an anti-American spirit. They wanted to occupy Austrian Embassy, the Swiss and Netherlands Embassies, and the Syrian Embassy. I announced this immediately and our brothers issued a statement and this action was neutralized. Even when they occupied the UK Embassy, those people who had taken over the embassy got in touch with me in the American Embassy and I told them the story, and they immediately handed the embassy back to its officials. But the students occupying the embassy know this and say that those who were acting in the interest of the United States were those who did not come to the embassy themselves. They are still here. They still hold demonstrations and some marches, and if it was not for the imam's order and the timely action of the students following the imam's line, it might have ended in a disaster.

"Or they adopt leftist gestures, of which I have mentioned examples, and I hope they will be published in the near future, these people with their actions, going to schools and pretending to be leftists. This is their greatest deception, carried out to prevent the activities of the revolutionary government, of the Revolution Council or even the revolutionary works of the imam himself from coming to fruition, and they will continue to do so. We have noticed this point." Here the interview ends.

PLO Press Conference

JN191555 Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 19 November--Hani al-Hasan, director of the PLO office in Tehran, has announced that the Middle East region is passing through a grave stage and that its fate is associated with the situation in Iran, which is steered by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In a press conference he held in the Palestinian embassy in Tehran, Hani al-Hasan added that Ayatollah Khomeyni has waged a campaign against U.S. imperialism, a campaign in which the Palestinians are participating without reserve, since they believe that such a campaign mainly serves Palestinian aspirations.

In his press conference, which was broadcast by Tehran Radio today, the Palestinian official cited the statement mede by Iranian Foreign Ministry Supervisor Dr Abolhasan Bani Sadr in which he announced that his country will boycott U.S. and Zionist companies.

Hani al-Hasan said that the Palestinian people have found their eternal ally in Iran and affirmed that the Arab nation will support the Iranian people, who are following in steps of Ayatollah Khomeyni in his struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and dictatorship.

Concerning the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Hani al-Hasan said: We support Iran's stand and are not mediators.

Student Statement No 40

LD192051 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 40 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, addressed to American blacks--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "And the blacks who have generally been under the pressure and tyranny of America and who might have come to Iran under pressure." [quotation from] Imam Khomeyni.

Heroic and deprived black nation of America. The term black has always been regarded in Persian vocabulary as a word denoting pain and deprivation, but for years this term has conveyed to us the just and freedom-seeking struggles of the blacks. For centuries we have seen your black bodies under the whips of oppressive and bullying masters', For years in your features we have seen the ugly face of poverty and deprivation, which has been your masters' only gift to you. For long we have felt their attempts to degrade and humiliate everything which is the manifestation of your true humanity. This is why we have felt ourselves to be your fellow sufferers.

We have seen that the results of your pains and deprivations are also shared by us. With our skin and flesh we have experienced the pain of whips which throughout history have been lashed upon yours and our bodies. We, too, have found ourselves faced with the contemptuous eyes which look down at you. Our feeling was correct because they, that is, the oppressors, the masters and the imperialists, were on one side; and you and we were the joint victims of their tyranny. But now you and we have risen to sunder the chains of slavery and human bondage and to hold our destiny in our own hands.

Black American brothers and sisters: From the day that the heroic Iranian nation rose against the dictatorship of the criminal shah and protested in its nationwide demonstrations and marches against the crimes and plundering of the shah, the American Government, which for years has been busy conspiring and spying against Iran, started to hatch plots and killed tens of thousands at the hands of the treacherous shah, and hundreds and thousands of people were injured and maimed to safeguard the interests of the world-devouring capitalists and Zionists and to defeat the Iranian revolution.

Black brothers and sisters, we have witnessed your struggle against the ringleaders of the imperialist American Government, against capitalist leeches such as Rockefeller, Ford, and so forth, and against Zionist racists, and have also seen its development. The glorious, antiracist and liberating struggles of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X and Elijah Muhammed, the great black leaders, will not be blotted out from the pages of history. Their cries and the cries of thousands upon thousands of other free-thinking blacks were nipped in the bud by the conspiracies of the CIA, their bodies were crushed under the lashes and the torture of Americans who were agents of the government and, eventually, they were destroyed by the government's bullets and attained martyrdom.

Yes, the governing classes in America, capitalists, racists and Zionists have always suppressed the weak and (?oppressed) classes in America, whether blacks, red Indians, or other oppressed strata.

The deprived black people in America have supported our revolution and our Islamic struggles and have seen us moving along the same divine path. The struggling black clergymen, together with other black strugglers have supported our movement and struggle.

The reason for releasing the black hostages, as Imam Khomeyni has announced, has not been due to the enemy's threats and hostile propaganda, because we do not attach the slightest importance to them, but the reason for this human and Islamic action has been purely our ideological contact. Our ideology, Islam, has great respect for the oppressed of society and gives the oppressed people of the world the promise of victory. The Islamic ideology regards the oppressed people as the only true leaders of the people who are His vicars upon earth; those people who are conscious of deprivation and oppression and who arise against them and follow a path of progress and advancement which is a divine path.

The greatest bond between us and the beloved black people is the bond which our ideological struggles have created between us. This is a bond which is based on the principle of rejection of racism and of adopting a unified, divine position; a bond between two human hearts. Yes, this is why we are releasing the blacks; even when we took them as hostages we were, in fact, setting them free. Individuals were not important to us. No, we are against a system which in order to safeguard the facade of imperialism makes some people affluent. And in order to safeguard the results of its crimes and massacres it creates havoc in New York and other cities. We are against a system which creates racism and which puts the deprived people and especially the blacks under its bondage and plunders their wealth. We are against a system which is colonizing the whole world and is sucking the blood of oppressed and innocent nations. We are against imperialist superpowers like the American Government which, in order to safeguard its interests, advocates the (?execution) of human beings.

Black American brothers and sisters, the decision of the imam and our nation to release the black hostages is based on Islamic ideology and its support for the oppressed people in the world and is due to the respect which our nation has for you as free individuals, individuals who have always been under the pressure of oppression, tyranny and torture by the governing system, and who are aware of the conspiratorial role of imperialists and Zionists in distorting world public opinion.

Now our nation is decisively and unanimously demanding that the American Government surrender the criminal shah. Your aware consciences are now exposed to the judgment of the deprived masses of the world, so that with your support for the rightful demands of our people you may repay your debt to humanity.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Commerce Minister on Freeze

LD191852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian commerce minister today described the U.S. action to freeze Iranian dollars as an ineffective and transitory move and described the possibility of the United States imposing an economic blockade on Iran as impractical. He said: Our country is prepared to confront U.S. economic policy decisions without any fear.

Mr 'Reza Sadr, who had taken part in a press conference and radio and television interview, referred to the freezing of Iranian dollars by the United States cited central bank figures and said: Only 40 percent of our total foreign exchange reserves are concentrated in American banks and the remaining 60 percent are in non-American banks outside America, including $2.5 billion worth of our nondollar foreign exchange reserves which are in non-American banks and which are readily available. He said: The National Iranian Oil Company can also make more than $2 billion of foreign exchange available to the central bank monthly, and this may be received in currencies other than dollars.

The minister of commerce said: Iran has adqequate foreign exchange reserves of various currencies in non-American banks outside that country, and it can meet its contractual purchases by means of the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc, deutsch marks, sterling and French franc. There is enough foreign exchange for Iran's purchases not only for the year 1358 [year ending 20 March 1980] but also for the year 1359 [year ending 20 March 1981] and beyond.

Regarding Iran's purchases this year, the commerce minister said: Iran's private sector and public sector purchases so far have amounted to about $2 billion. Turning to Iran's purchases from the United States, he said: In the year 1357 [year ending 20 March 1979] Iran purchased 1 million tons of wheat, 400,000 tons of rice, 350,000-400,000 tons of soy beans and cotton oil seeds and 400,000 tons of barley from the United States. But in the year 1358, in implementing the imam's orders, Iran has not purchased even a single kilogram of wheat from the United States, and the goods shipped from America concern purchases of previous years.

The commerce minister said: Of the 1 million tons of required wheat purchased from America in previous years, this year some 520,000 tons of wheat have been purchased from Australia and 50,000 tons of wheat from Turkey. So, as can be seen, some 60 percent of the required wheat has been purchased from non-American countries [as heard], and if necessary we can easily purchase more from non-American sources. At the same time, he said, the wheat reserves in Iranian silos are adequate for another 10 months of consumption, and beyond that the wheat produced by Iranian farmers will be marketed.

Regarding rice imports, the minister of commerce said: Iran's rice consumption amounts to 1.2 million tons annually and domestic output amounts to 800,000 tons. We used to import annually 400,000 tons of rice from abroad. He added: This year, about 120,000 tons of rice have been purchased from America, of which 75,000 tons have been shipped to Iran. In addition, we have also purchased 30,000 tons of rice from Pakistan and 5,000 tons from Thailand, which will be delivered in due course, and the remainder can easily be purchased from non-American sources. This year we will have no shortage of rice whatsoever.

Regarding vegetable oil imports, the commerce minister said: The raw material for Iran's vegetable oil production used to be purchased from the United States in the past, but, with resources at our disposal, we can purchase the raw material now from Brazil, Argentina, Canada and Europe. The same can be done with regard to barley, corn and other cereals. Thus, an economic blockade of Iran, even if imposed, cannot be effective whatsoever because what we cannot import from America can be shipped to Iran from other countries and non-American ports. The commerce minister added: The present situation can make fresh opportunities available to us to boost domestic output to enable us, at last, to stand on our own feet. For this reason, what we expect from the Iranian nation, particularly from farmers, is to try to produce these commodities as much as possible so as to obviate the need for such purchases from foreign markets in the future.

Regarding the imports of other commodities such as sugar, iron beams, chemical fertilizers, pulses and machine tools, the commerce minister said: These commodities have been largely purchased from countries other than the United States, and thus there is no problem in this regard. The commerce minister said in conclusion: The issue over which a hue and cry has been raised at present concerns our dollar deposits. Despite the fact that it is an insignificant issue, American Zionist propaganda means and other countries have exaggerated the matter to such an extent in order to confuse others.

NIOC Contacts French Firm

NC191715 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 19 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Paris, Nov 19, (AFP)--Iran's National Oil Company today asked the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles CFP (French oil company) to cease using American banks for settlement of its accounts for Iranian oil, CFP sources said here.

The request was received by telex early today, the sources said, adding that the dollar was still acceptable as currency of payment.

Comment on Dayan's Proposal

JN192208 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

Dayan, the one-eyed imposter, has asked Carter to attack our peaceful people. He has declared his country's readiness to put all its airports at the disposal of uncle Carter. And As-Sadat, the pharoah of Egypt, has expressed his great pleasure over the Carteranian [as heard] actions against the Iranian people. He has even asked for more measures. That one from Israel and this from Cairo. The two are faces of the same coin: Endless shamelessness and regret after the exposure of their conspiracies.

At the same time that Carter is getting ready for a new blow against our people, a plane took off from Tehran carrying three hostages who were released at Khomeyni's orders. Khomeyni ordered the release of women and soldiers who were not proved guilty of collaborating with the agents. This is Iran's line, which stems from noble human morals and the respect of man, the oppressed and persecuted man. And that is the line of Iran's enemies, the enemies of humanity. [sentence as heard] It is a line which stems from deep rancor against all peoples and the greed to suck their blood. Each to his taste in dealing with the happenings which reveal to the world the great difference between Iran's line, which derives from Islam, and the line of the United States, Israel and As-Sadat, which is based on hostility against Islam. Islam is the religion of love, compassion and mercy for other people. Islam does not accept harm to anybody, whatever his nationality or religion.

In the United States' line, all people are guilty if they do not kneel to it. The 500,000 people who were living peacefully in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, including children, the aged and the disabled, were all guilty in America's logic; they all deserved to be burned and destroyed.

All these developments are taking place while some rulers in this area do not fully comprehend them. Not one of them who support the United States and defend it secretly or openly, has understood that though Dayan's threat has come from the Israeli Government, it is not aimed only at Iran, but against all the Arab peoples as well, and the Palestinian people in particular.

The United States will use the Israeli airport to attack any Arab state if it wishes to do so. This fact has slipped the mind of those people who have taken pleasure in the United States' stand against Iran and even those who separate the Iranian issue from the Arab people's cause despite indications which prove the presence of a Zionist-U.S. plan to attack joint Iranian-Arab interests.

What urges Dayan to nag Carter to carry out a military attack if not Israeli strategic goals. Israel understands very well the extent of a fateful solidarity between the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Palestinian revolution, which in its turn well understands the gravity of the new Iranian challenge of occupying the U.S. Embassy in escalating the Palestinian struggle against Zionism.

The noble meaning evinced by our heroic people's stand against the United States does not concern only the Islamic Revolution in Iran. This brave action of occupying the U.S. Embassy and the ensuing results are a great turning point in the history of the international revolution against imperialism and Zionism. This action has offered quite a bit to the struggling people and has made the United States and its allies understand a lot of facts. It has given the peoples the ability to confront and challenge the greatest Satan on earth. It has given them hope to be saved from tyranny and imperialism. It has made the United States understand that its role in the region has ended and that it has to respond to the peoples' will and reconsider its aggressive policy if it wants to live in peace and security.

CBS Interview With Khomeyni

LD191056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1820 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Revolution, to a CBS Television correspondent in Qom on 18 November--recorded; questions in English followed by Persian translation; questions are transcribed from the English unless otherwise indicated]

[Text] [passage indistinct] [Khomeyni] Yes, there is no objection. But I ask them not to distort my words. Some people have come here for interviews and distorted our words and added some lies as well. This is against the morality of news reporting, and I ask of you that these words should be broadcast accurately, without any tampering and without your interference.

[Question] Imam, I understand perfectly what you are saying and I feel confident that when you see the result of what is broadcast in the United States you will be well satisfied. I thank you for receiving us and I hope that your cold is better. It is my understanding, Imam, that you have seen the questions that we intend to ask. There may be one or two follow-up questions in regard to your answers, but basically there will be no surprises. You know what we want to know and the world is, actually, the world is waiting for your answers, Imam, because the answers are of very great importance to your country, to my country and to the world at large.

Do you still say, Imam, that if the shah, the former shah, is not returned to Iran that those American hostages in the American Embassy compound will not be freed?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This issue depends on the nation; this is the wish of our nation of 35 million, and we ought to consider why our nation wants the shah's return and the hostages not to be released until the shah returns. And why does Carter insist so much on keeping the shah? As to the question of why our nation insists, the issue is not simply that the shah should come to Iran; our nation regards the shah as its enemy. What will it do with him? He is not a gift for our nation merely to keep here.

There are two aspects to our nation wanting the shah to come here on which we insist, and one of these aspects is of greater importance than the other. One aspect is this: We are a nation whose economy is not very strong at the moment and a great deal of Iran's wealth is in the hands of the deposed shah and his relatives which is accumulated in U.S. and other countries' banks, and all of it is the property of the nation. The reason we insist on the shah's return is to ascertain the whereabouts of the property of the destitute which is in his hands and in the hands of his agents, where it is and how it can be returned to the nation.

Another point which is even more important is that we want his return so that we can dig out the roots of the crimes this person committed over nearly 37 years in Iran, the treacheries he has done to Iran, the massacres he has committed; we want to find out on whose orders they were committed. When a person rules a country, he does not commit so many crimes without reason; he was an agent for others. He himself also said: I was on a mission to my country. We want to find the ones who ordered him to commit all these crimes in his homeland, to find out who they are. For this reason, our nation insists that this man must come and these two points should be established at a trial; whatever the court orders will be acted upon.

As for Carter's insistence that he should not return, we ought to see whether it is because Mr Carter is a humanist, and whether it is Mr Carter's altruism that makes him so insistent, and makes him confront the Islamic nation, intimidate it, and cause all these issues to arise and put the region in danger. Is it because of his altruism? We can see no trace of such altruism in Mr Carter, for it is clear from his actions that he does not think in this way. It is not altruism if a person keeps a criminal under his protection or causes so much crime and death in so many countries. These are not the acts of a humanist, and he has not done this out of altruism. If he had any idea of altruism, there were 35 million human beings in Iran, one of whom was Mohammad Reza. They were all from the same country and nation. How come all this crime was perpetrated upon us, and so much killing was recently committed by this person? And this was during Mr Carter's administration, and yet his altruism never even led him to ask this person not to commit all this. According to what we know, not only did he not make such a request but he instigated all this. When he is insistent, and it is clear that it is not because of altruism, then it must be because he does not want his secrets and the secrets of American leaders to be known.

By the shah's presence here we shall expose the secrets of Carter and his predecessors, and we will show the American nation what sort of president they are dealing with, how these presidents have played havoc with their nation and disgraced their nation among the Muslims. It is for this reason that we want him to come, and Carter wants him not to come for the same reason; his insistence that the shah not come is because of his fear that secrets may be revealed, for he will not be able to lead a normal life in his own country and his presidency too [words indistinct].

If the American nation is informed of the issues, and the mass media tells it what has happened in this country thanks to the American presidents and other superpower leaders, if it understands this it will not support Carter. I would even say that support for Carter probably comes from a category of people who are under his own supervision, like the support which used to be given to the shah here, to the deposed shah. For example, whenever a U.S. president came to Iran, a large number of people would be brought out to welcome him in the name of the nation, whereas the nation never had any proper knowledge of such affairs and was never prepared to welcome the shah and his guests. But they had large numbers of people who would do these things.

Probably Mr Carter also has a large number of people placed, for instance, in the security organization, and people who are attached to him, and they are the ones who humiliate our students abroad and treat them harshly. Mr Carter himself, this Mr Altruist, also treats our students there like this, and causes them to be persecuted, causes dogs to be set on them and other similar crimes; this Mr Altruist is like that. And we are an oppressed nation; we want the person who was treacherous to us to be investigated, to get to the bottom of what he did.

[Question] But that is not an answer to whether the hostages will be freed.

[Answer] That was an answer. The nation does not want to (?release them).

[Question] Then the hostages will remain there, in the American Embassy compound, what, for life? Forever?

[Answer] They will until the shah returns. The fate of the hostages is in Carter's hands. These hostages can be released by Carter; when he delivers our criminals to us, we will (?release) the hostages.

[Question] And only if Mr Carter, the President of the United States, returns the shah, only then will the hostages be freed?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] that is it, that is it. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Imam, President Carter accuses your government of practising terrorism and says that your regime will be held accountable if those U.S. hostages are harmed.

[Answer] A nation of 35 million terrorists? Mr Carter must be asked whether this is your diagnosis in political matters too. The entire nation of 35 million has supported them, yet they are terrorists? I have noticed that his words, regrettably, were not judicious when he said: They are not students, they are not even tramps, they are terrorists. In your logic, students and tramps are the same; do you regard tramps and hooligans and students as all the same? Is humiliation of students in all the countries of the world not tantamount to this? Do you regard our nation as terrorist? Is your diagnosis in political affairs like this too, to regard our nation as terrorist? You may be assured that our nation is Muslim, and Muslim is not terrorist, and they treat them with complete clemency, better than your treatment of our students abroad. Is your persecution of our students, setting dogs on them, terrorism? Or keeping people in a safe place, which was their own place, where all (?services) are available to them? They have received visitors and we have allowed them to be visited every day. Is this a terrorist act or a humanitarian act? The acts which you commit are the ones that resemble terrorist actions.

[Question] Imam, President as-Sadat of Egypt, a devoutly religious man, a Muslim, has said that what you are doing now is a disgrace to Islam, and he calls you, Imam--forgive me, his words, not mine--a lunatic. I know that you have heard that comment. I have heard President as-Sadat say on American television that the imam is a disgrace to Islam and, in his words, a lunatic.

[Answer] The Islam practiced by Anwar as-Sadat is different from that of Muslims. Islam, according to Anwar as-Sadat, comes to terms with contradictions to the essence of Islam. In the Koran it is said: Do not make friends with the enemies of Islam. But he has made friends with Carter and Begin in contradiction to Islam.

It is clear that his words have been interpreted differently by you, since you consider him a devoutly religious man and a proper Muslim. The Koran states that those who make friends with the enemies of Islam are not Muslims. As-Sadat claims to be a Muslim, but together with the enemies of Islam he attacks Muslims. Does Mr as-Sadat know what Israel is doing in southern Lebanon and what Palestine suffers from this criminal? He makes friends with them and considers himself a Muslim. His words should be judged according to the standards of Islam to ascertain whether he has graced Islam by his actions or not.

The work of our nation should be judged according to Islamic standards to determine whether it has committed treason against Islam and has disgraced Islam. What has been done by As-Sadat, as I have said, and others like him, even his own nation does not agree with, and Muslims have condemned him. But what we have done is as follows: We were a nation under pressure from the United States and other superpowers. Our independence was lost and our freedom was lost. Our resources had been plundered. We rose in order to restore our freedom. We rose to gain our independence. Does Mr as-Sadat consider a revolution to maintain independence, a revolution to protect Islam, a revolution to realize the Islamic republic, to be against Islam? Does it threaten the honor of Islam for a nation to eliminate the oppressors and the monarchic regime and replace it with an Islamic republic?

When we want to put a criminal on trial, a criminal who has betrayed Islam, betrayed the glorious Koran, betrayed the Muslim nation, is it a threat to the honor of Islam when we want to try him? Or is the person who says: My aircraft is ready to welcome someone--is he traitorous to Islam and the Muslim? Has he betrayed Islam and the honor of Islam, or our nation, which wants to bring this criminal back and put him on trial and expose his crimes and treacheries? It appears that the words Islam and treachery mean something different to Mr as-Sadat. Therefore they ought to be (?investigated) and each word should correspond to its true meaning.

[Question] Then he is a traitor to Islam, As-Sadat?

[Answer] He is a traitor to Islam and the Muslims. When he signed the Camp David agreement with Carter and Begin and did so against the interests of the Muslim, this was treason to Islam. The fact that he supports the traitor to the Muslims is treason to Islam and As-Sadat is a traitor to Islam, and the Egyptian nation ought to dismiss this traitor just as we dismissed that other traitor.

[Question] He [interviewer presumably addressing interpreter] calls upon the Egyptian people to overthrow As-Sadat the way the Iranian people overthrew the shah, is that right?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] We (?hear), imam, that today, perhaps today, some black hostages and some female hostages will be released from the American Embassy compound. Is that true? And then there is a follow-up question [words indistinct].

[Answer] We have freed women and black hostages because women enjoy special respect in Islam and blacks have been suppressed by the United States and have been subjected to cruelty, and we do not consider them to be so guilty. They might have come here under pressure. Therefore, in order to follow the orders of Islam and God, we have done this, and we do not expect anything from Mr Carter and we do not want a reward. The only [words indistinct] from Carter is that he should return this criminal to us. All international laws indicate that a person accused of having committed crimes in a country should be returned to that country, and he has acted in contradiction to all principles of logic and international law.

[Question] I ask you as an American and a human being, talking to an Iranian and another human being, is there no room for compromise? Or is Iran now in effect at war with the United States? [Persian translation of this question is as follows: You have a holy face, a face of someone caring about the people, as it were. As a human being I only hope, I pray, that, God forbid, there should not be any harm done to relations between the two countries, or something extraordinary to arise]

[Answer] I, too, pray to God that Carter will bear in mind his country's interests and those of our country and return the criminal to our country. Once this is done, there will automatically be no problems.

[Question--transcribed from Persian translation as English is indistinct] I have met your grandchildren here. I, too, have children and grandchildren. Truly and from the bottom of my heart I hope there will not be any trouble.

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] Imam, are you or is Iran in effect at war with the United States now?

[Answer] War? What is meant by this? If it means that the Iranian military is engaged in a war with the U.S. military, this is not so. If it is a question of a war of nerves, Mr Carter has brought about a war of nerves. We always avoid any form of war; we are a Muslim nation and believe in peace for all nations. It is Mr Carter who does not allow peace to exist. The continuation of this peace for us and for the American nation and for the nations of the region requires that Mr Carter set aside his humanitariansim a little bit, give back the shah, who has committed all kinds of crimes, so that our problems will be solved.

They should turn the den of espionage they have set up here into a humane establishment, not an apparatus for ruling a nation, not an apparatus of espionage for a nation. These are the two problems we have, and if these problems are solved there will be no problem. We do not oppose or quarrel with the American nation. The American nation is the same to us as other nations. We are at peace with all nations. But if Mr Carter wants something to take place which could lead to that situation, we shall deal with that as well.

[Question] But if the President says he refused to return the shah, and if the imam says he will not free the hostages, then what can be the answer?

[Interpretar] This question is not included in the list of questions provided.

[Answer] I will not answer the question, and I will not even listen to it.

[Question] If the imam is so convinced that the U.S. Embassy was a spy setup, why did he not close it down and break off relations with the United States; why did he wait for this group of young Iranians to take it over?

[Answer] We never even considered the possibility of an embassy being a center of espionage. If our young people considered this possibility when they went there, that is different from what I imagined to be possible. I did not consider it possible that the United States would act contrary to all international regulations and would turn that place into a center of espionage and conspiracy and a center for governing the nation.

Now, since our young people went there--and they might have gone there with these possibilities in mind, although I did not know what they were--and have been supported by all our nation, only now have we realized the significance of this matter and now we will close down this center of espionage.

So long as Carter is in charge of affairs I do not think that we will be able to cooperate with the U.S. Government.

[Question] As long as Carter is in office, the imam is not sure. But Carter is going to be president for at least another year.

[Answer] The question of relations is really up to the government. Whenever we deem it right to sever relations and the government also deems it right, then this will be done.

[Question] Is that under consideration?

[Answer] It is being considered.

[Question] It is under consideration that Iran will cut off relations totally with the United States?

[Answer] Yes [passage indistinct].

[Question] Back in 1976, imam, at the Niavaran Palace, I interviewed the shah and read to him from a psychological profile that the CIA had drawn of him. In it the CIA [word indistinct] the shah a brilliant but dangerous megalomaniac. Just this past week, in the New York TIMES, several analysts and psychologists talked about you and one said: the spirit of revenge is very deep within the ayatollah. I wonder if you would comment on that.

[Answer] These psychiatrists talk without considering the matter, they do not talk politically. They talk without due consideration and they do not consider politics. They have said that the shah is a clever man. If he had any cleverness in him he would not have been plagued by the situation in which he is now. He would have listened to the advice of the ulema of Islam. If he is plagued by this situation it is because he is half-witted [words indistinct].

Qotbzadeh Interview

LD200020 London BBC Television Network in English 2010 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Interview in Tehran with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian Revolution Council spokesman and minister for national guidance by Adrian Porter, carried inthe "Panorama" program; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] In Tehran my colleague Adrian Porter has been talking to the minister for national guidance, a member of the Revolution Council and the ayatollah's chosen link with the English-speaking world. [begin recording]

[Question] You do not accept that the shah is in the United States and the United States allowed him to stay there on purely humanitarian grounds because he is suffering from cancer?

[Answer] This is ridiculous, this is absolutely ridiculous, this humanitarian purpose. He could go anywhere else in the world. And after he got to New York, Kissinger met him for 1 and 1/2 hours. That is ridiculous, it is an excuse. You don't believe it I hope.

[Question] Do you mean that you don't believe that the shah has cancer?

[Answer] Well, we don't believe that he was as sick as they pretended because our government demanded two Iranian doctors go and examine the shah. The United States has refused that on [words indistinct] that one also I am sorry, and Kissinger had gone to see the shah for 1 and 1/2 hours immediately after his arrival over there. So therefore we do not believe that he is sick. We believe that it is all planned.

[Question] You talk about this crisis, but isn't it true in fact that Iran started the crisis by seizing the American Embassy?

[Answer] No, on the contrary, the Americans have started the crisis by having the shah over there. For them nothing had happened, and there was so much flagrant in this act that they deliberately, I think, insulted our people and our revolution--tried to sort of create tension and international crisis--they knew how we feel about that.

[Question] You have mentioned that one of the reasons why the embassy was invaded was because it was committing acts of espionage, but how could you know before going into the embassy that it was committing espionage.

[Answer] Let's have a very clear answer--in two ways. You see, we knew all the time. We have talked about it for years that the American Embassy is a center of espionage, and (?a center) of active espionage. After the revolution we were hoping that they cease this kind of action, and we gave them another chance. But by having the shah going to the United States, this action, to all Iranians, it was absolutely clear that the United States continues to escalate its provocation, its sort of acts of interference in our affairs because the shah's money is being spent everywhere, in Kordestan, Khuzestan and all that. From that time the people, I mean the young people, decided to go to the embassy. It never was sort of in doubt in anybody's mind in Iran that the American Embassy was the center of espionage. But the thing is that [word indistinct] was hoping that they cease but they have not ceased that, they continued to do that and then the shah escalated that.

[Question] Is there an ultimatum about this that unless the shah and his possessions are returned to Iran something may happen to the hostages?

[Answer] Well, from the students they have not had any ultimatum or threat but let us put it that way. We cannot tolerate the presence of the shah over there and this type of American way of dealing with us. So our relations get worse and worse.

[Question] But if the shah is not returned what might happen to the hostages?

[Answer] Well, that I can't say anything about at this time.

[Question] Is there a danger that they could be killed?

[Answer] Only the...all depends on the time and place and the stress that the people submit, and the attempts, probably the Americans and Zionists, may make to release them, you see. A number of factors are involved. We know that they are planning to attack and release them. In that case, in a way all of them will be killed.

[Question] You say that you know that they are trying to release them.

[Answer] We have information that they have made some sort of planning but that we may make it difficult for them to (?cheat) them, the guardians, because the guardians have told us very clearly that if there is any attempt they will kill all of the hostages.

[Question] Are there any conditions for...is there any kind of negotiation going on at the present moment over these hostages, between Iran and the American Government?

[Answer] None whatsoever. There is no negotiation.

[Question] It seems that the Iranian Government condones the seizure of the embassy and the holding of these hostages?

[Answer] The Iranian Government actually had nothing to do with the act, but since this action has been accepted, supported and admired by the entire population and, well, the Iranian Government cannot go against its own people, its own population. On the contrary, accept the verdict, carry on the will of the people.

[Question] Are you aware of the enormity in what you have done in upsetting the whole basis of diplomatic security throughout the world?

[Answer] Well, this is another question. You see, whether there really (?has been) any diplomatic immunity in the world, that its basis has been shattered and threatened, these kind of things have been always for the big powers. These laws have been made to guarantee the crimes that the representatives of the big powers have committed in the small countries.

[Question] But this immunity has been accepted by all the nations in the world.

[Answer] Well, all nations which have never been independent accepted them, and this diplomatic immunity does not guarantee the act of espionage, the crimes and whatever you have. This was not the American Embassy, it was a center of the espionage not only in this country and in other countries, it was a center of...I mean of ordering the Iranian Government what to do or what not to do.

[Question] Yes, but you discovered this after you seized the embassy; this is not your reason for going into the embassy in the first place.

[Answer] No, no, we discovered because we knew it. We were hoping after the revolution they cease this kind of things, they would forget, and we gave them a new chance, probably they would forget, but unfortunately they did not.

[Question] So what was the reason for going into the embassy then; was it because you knew they were spying, or because you wanted hostages for the shah?

[Answer] No, you see the thing is, from after the revolution we were hoping that the shah will--I mean, the United States will stop this kind of interference. But the interference continued to have its symbols and reasons, and eventually the shah went to the United States. That shows that the United States clearly and vividly tries to interfere more actively in the affairs of Iran, so the students could not tolerate and acted upon it.

[Question] So--yes, but what is more important in your view: the fact that the U.S. Embassy was responsible, as you say, for spying, although there has not been much proof, or because the shah is in the United States at the present moment?

[Answer] Both were together, because that was the center of spies and the shah went to the United States to utilize this spy center in the maximum way, so both of them were the reason for the students to have done that.

[Question] What is going to happen if the shah does leave the United States and goes to another country? Are we going to see students seizing the embassy of that country in Tehran?

[Answer] No, you see the shah was in other countries before he went to the United States. The question is not that. But obviously there is another thing: The big powers should reduce their acts of espionage here. And that is another thing that will not happen in the other embassy. That is for sure, but we will not tolerate. [sentence as heard] Actually, we are going to continue to demand the return of the shah from any country that he may possibly go.

[Question] What would happen to the shah if he did come back to Iran?

[Answer] He will be tried before an international court.

[Question] You would allow an international court to be set up here?

[Answer] International law observation. It can be observed, anyone on the face of the earth can come here and we will have him in court, tried and judged. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Are you aware of how much anger has been caused in the United States among the people there by your actions here in Tehran?

[Answer] Well, we've been having the reports, but this kind of anger, this kind of panic is created by the mass media, by the Zionists, by these people who are trying to create these things in the United States and in the other countries as well--it is only election year--and try to do their bests to benefit out of it.

[Question] But do you feel concern over the fact that innocent hostages are being held in Iran?

[Answer] How innocent hostages being held is less worse than the biggest criminal of the century be protected? I do not know what would any country in Western Europe or the United States feel if there was one big country protecting Hitler and, well, for having innocent hostages being kept. So this is how we feel about it.

[Question] You say that the students have done this, but in fact at any moment it appears that the Iranian Government could have ordered these students, as they have done, to release some of these hostages?

[Answer] No, no, no, it was not as easy as that.

[Question] Well, it seems so because as soon as Ayatollah Khomeyni sent a request or an instruction that some of the hostages should be released, they were released.

[Answer] Oh, we have been negotiating that almost all week. You have not been in on the negotiations soyou do not know what is happening.

[Question] You are not concerned that this action might lead to U.S. pressure upon you in many ways such as a trade embargo, with the United States trying to have other countries join them in stopping the flow of goods to your country, and stopping shipping, stopping at your ports?

[Answer] They have done everything they could so far. I do not think they can do anything more than that. But we don't care. We continue our struggle. When you enter on a struggle you should never be blackmailed: the minute you are blackmailed you are lost. So no matter what the United States does, when we decided to go on we go on. [end recording]

Student Statement No 41

LD192248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 41 by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, issued 19 November--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Hegira, the blessed movement of the Prophet of Islam, Muhammad ibn 'Abd Allah--God's blessings be upon him and his followers--the Hegira of the Prophet ushered in the dawn of mankind's liberation from ignorance, the beginning of the bursting of the dikes of infidelity and polytheism by the guardian and the great standard-bearer of monotheism; the Hegira marks the beginning of the final battle between monotheism and infidelity, liberty and slavery, independence and enslavement and dependence. The Hegira of the Prophet is the beginning of the relentless battle between those who wage a holy war for God and those who fight in the service of Satan and the devil.

Now the year 1400 is the beginning of a fresh battle in continuation of the ever current Hegira of the history of Islam, the holy war of God's virtuous servants against the great Satan of the age, world-devouring America, of a great body of believers with a steadfast, decisive, epoch-making, history-making imam who in the name of God continues the onslaught on the temple of idols, the White House who, like Abraham holding aloft his axe, recognizes with absolute awareness the greatest idol in this great temple of idols of the age, who makes it known to all the oppressed on earth, and who calls upon everyone to smash this false God on earth.

The White House, that is, the Mecca and refuge of the criminals of the age, Carter and his henchemen, the protectors of fugitive murderers such as Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, a blood-sucker who, after killing more than 60,000 of this nation's children, flew out of our hands and sought sanctuary with his masters, of whom today fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, maidens and boys who have lost their dear ones all cry in unison: "Death to Carter and his guest." They say that Carter must surrender the deposed shah to Iran to be tried in a court of justice, and that all the assets he plundered from Iran be returned to the nation. Yes, before it is too late America must bow before the ever-determined Iranian nation and deliver this fugitive executioner.

Wednesday is the beginning of the 1,400th year of the Hegira of the Great Prophet of Islam and the beginning of the month of Muharram, a month in which blood triumphed over sword, a day on which the Iranian nation proved to the world that it stood with empty hands, but armed only with belief in God and with unity of expression, against artillery, tanks and machineguns, and with the help of God achieved victory. To mark the occasion, we invite all Iranian Muslim brothers and sisters at home and abroad, in honor of the Hegira of the Prophet of Islam and in memory of the bloody Muharrams of this body of believers, to stage a march all together and as a single column to bring the good tidings of the new Hegira to the oppressed throughout the world and in unison call all the oppressed of the world to a battle against the arrogant people led by America. Last Muharram the Iranian nation, with its resounding cries of God is greatest, frightened the satanical power of the shah so much that it was overthrown in a short time. With the beginning of Muharram, this year also heralds the good tidings of the fall of America's satanical power, this great idol of the age.

World Muslims, in the march which is to take place on Wednesday morning in spite of divisive efforts of America and of its hirelings the noble Iranian nation will try to demonstrate our unity and cohesion in a worthy manner and in the absence of any devisive behavior against the prime enemy of Iran and of mankind, so that the enemy will realize that it has come to the battlefield of a united body of believers who await the command of their firm, decisive and uncompromising imam.

In the hope of the victory of the Islamic body of believers in this great Hegira.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

BANI SADR INTERVIEWED ON SHAH, OIL 17 NOV

LD191325 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Nov 79 p 8 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Iran Asks United States to Accept 'Principle' of a Commission of Inquiry on Former Shah's Accountability"]

[Text] Tehran--Iran has decided no longer to accept the dollar in payment for its oil; a "basket" of three currencies has been set up: the French franc, the Swiss franc and the deutschmark (and additionally the yen for Japan) which will henceforth be used to pay Iranian bills.

On the evening of Thursday, 15 November, Mr Bani Sadr, chief of Iranian diplomacy, simply told us that he had introduced this unprecedented measure 48 hours previously. It will probably not have any drastic effects in the short term. The consequences will only be far-reaching if the dollar's fall were to continue and especially if Iran's example were to be followed by other oil-producing countries.

Has he weighed the implications of his initiative? Yes, Mr Bani Sadr replied: It could well lead to a fundamental reorganization of the monetary system with the aim of "dominating the dollar," and altering the balance of international trade to the detriment of the United States. Europe and Japan would finally emerge, as they so eagerly wish, as major economic powers.

"That will not happen overnight," he conceded with disappointment. It was late in the evening and the minister seemed exhausted. His voice was low and monotonous and his tone was tinged with weariness. He spoke slowly and hesitantly. "Do you think that waging an economic war on the powerful United States is a perfectly safe affair?," he asked us with a faint smile. He spent his day running between the Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance Ministries--for which he is responsible--receiving diplomats and experts, communicating with various foreign capitals, New York in particular, and negotiating with the students for the release of some hostages.

Libyan Support

He did not have time to consult or even inform OPEC of the Iranian decision to reject the dollar. It was with obvious satisfaction that he read a message stating that Libya would request an extraordinary meeting of the crude oil producers' organization. He immediately took out of a document case the joint communique published Thursday announcing the reopening of diplomatic relations between Tehran and Tripoli and read us a passage: "The two governments proclaim the identity of their views in all fields--Islamic, political, economic and oil affairs." "You hear that, especially oil affairs," the minister pointed out to us.

Mr Bani Sadr has no illusions about the attitude of OPEC which has for years been debating the possibility of breaking free from the dollar without however managing to reach any decision. Indeed that decision would certainly affect the interests of certain OPEC members for whom a major part of their portfolio is formed by the U.S. currency.

The minister does not underestimate the political implications for states such as Saudi Arabia which maintain preferential relations with the United States. "The contagion will affect the peoples before their governments," Mr Bani Sadr added, "for the latter will not be able to go on indefinitely denying the fact that our oil is being sold on the cheap and that we are being robbed."

Furthermore the minister welcomed the attitude of France and Italy who informed him Thursday--he asserted--of their decision not to oppose the withdrawal of Iranian funds from branches of U.S. banks on their respective territories. "We are expecting a positive reply from the FRG and Switzerland," he added.

Previously Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, director of radio and television, told us, in his capacity as Revolution Council member, that the council had decided to make "an important approach" to France and invite it to enter into "close cooperation in all fields"; in exchange, France, he said, should demonstrate its solidarity in a specific way. That solidarity, he added, should be demonstrated in particular by a stance on the shah's guilt. "How can anybody have any doubts on this subject; how could anybody fail to support our demand that this criminal, whether ill or not, should be judged for the atrocities he committed? Would France have hesitated in demanding Hitler's extradition even if he had suffered from cancer and taken refuge in Franco's Spain after World War II, for instance?"

Mr Bani Sadr, on the other hand, is no longer mentioning the extradition or even the expulsion of the former sovereign from U.S. territory. During our conversation Thursday evening he told us clearly: "We have abandoned that demand. We are now merely asking President Carter to accept the principle of setting up an international commission charged with inquiring into the shah's behavior during his reign. We are no longer demanding that the commission's members be appointed by Iran. Its composition would be the subject of negotiations with [UN Secretary General] Kurt Waldheim, for instance. It goes without saying that if Mr Carter accepts the principle of such an impartial inquiry, he must promise in advance to accept its conclusions. We will release all the hostages as soon as the head of the U.S. administration has accepted our proposal and before the international commission starts work."

This proposal--the first which seems to have any chance of being considered--is misleading at first sight. If it were to be accepted by Mr Carter then he should, logically speaking, prevent the shah from leaving U.S. territory so that the inquiry could be completed. Mr Bani Sadr merely replied to that remark with a smile.

There are grounds for questioning the Iranian Government's motives. Is it sincere in affirming that it wants to reach a solution quickly, or is it undertaking a new tactical maneuver? The two hypotheses are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Tehran's latest proposal will probably embarrass Mr Carter, who will find it difficult to reject an "impartial" inquiry or to agree to be the instrument of the shah's fall. Indeed, nobody here doubts that the investigation will produce a verdict of guilt. The United States would then simply have to extradite the former sovereign, or demand his extradition if in the interim he was to leave New York for Mexico or Egypt.

Furthermore there is no doubt that the Iranian Government is anxious to end the hostages affair which is of the utmost embarrassment to it, in view of the international condemnation. Mr Bani Sadr is in correspondence with U.S. Charge d'Affaires Laingen who is in the Foreign Ministry building whence he continues to communicate with his government. The chief of Iranian diplomacy is also in telephone contact with Mr Ramsey Clark, former attorney general and one of the two emissaries sent by Mr Carter who were prevented from going to Qom a few days ago. Imam Khomeyni, Mr Bani Sadr told us, has the greatest respect for Mr Clark, who was one of the few Americans to support the Iranian revolution. Finally this Friday evening Mr Bani Sadr will have a public debate with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during a "confrontation" organized by the CBS television station using the Diplex system.

While intensive negotiations are under way between Tehran and Washington, the members of the Revolution Council are working relentlessly to obtain the release of some of the hostages--women and colored U.S. citizens--in an "appeasement" gesture, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh told us. The negotiations with the Islamic students occupying the American Embassy are laborious and even arduous. Reports maintain that Mr Bani Sadr "dialogued" for a good 2 hours with them Thursday, but in vain. The students, who are described as the "leftists" of the Islamic movement by some officials, are not giving way: They maintain they will only release the hostages after the shah has been extradited.

Only Imam Khomeyni could persuade them to change their minds. However, the revolutionary guide--who is reportedly exasperated by Mr Carter's recent measures against Iran and by the Security Council's attitude--still refuses to give his view, leaving his foreign minister to "manage as best he can." Thursday the imam decided to extend his retreat which began 1 week ago and to cancel all his engagements between now and 5 December. In so doing he is reserving the possibility of observing events from on high, ready to intervene should the situation demand it.

LE MONDE ON DIFFERENCES WITHIN REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD191625 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Nov 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Imam Khomeyni Orders Release Of Some Hostages Held in U.S. Embassy in Tehran"]

[Text] Tehran--The differences which had been hatching within the Revolution Council have come out into the open. Two of its members have clashed in statements made to representatives of the international press. Oil Minister Mo'infar challenged Mr Bani Sadr, the chief of Iranian diplomacy, on Friday, 16 November, after the latter had told us 24 hours earlier that Tehran had stopped accepting the dollar in payment for its oil bills.

The oil minister told AFP in particular, "I have neither received nor given the order to reject dollars in payment for our oil." Bani Sadr's reply was cutting: "It is I, in my capacity as chief of the economy and of finances, who decides and not Mo'infar," he told us, adding: "I have not contacted and do not intend to contact Mo'infar before the Revolution Council meeting Saturday which will clarify the situation."

Two strategies, two tactics and two styles are opposing each other within the Islamic Republic's supreme body. The conflict was demonstrated outside the council in a veiled manner which was nonetheless clear to observers. Friday [Director of Radio, Television] Sadeq Qotbzadeh told us of his "concerns" without naming Bani Sadr: "I am opposed to an escalation in the economic war with the United States which only serves President Carter's electoral ambitions. Iran must not spark off an international oil crisis which would only have the effect--as in 1973--of weakening our potential ally, Europe, and hence strengthening U.S. hegemony. We must keep cool and choose a sphere of confrontation in which we will be capable of winning when the times comes."

It would be impossible to find a clearer way of criticizing Bani Sadr's strategy which advocates an all-out offensive against "U.S. imperialism."

It is true that Bani Sadr and Qotbzadeh, both of whom were refugees in France for some 15 years, are not, although Muslim militants, of the same ideological family and have never really agreed.

However, Qotbzadeh is not the only Revolution Council member to oppose the chief of Iranian diplomacy, who is very close to Imam Khoemyni and has recently behaved like a government chief and sole government spokesman, thereby arousing deep jealousy among his "moderate colleagues." Paradoxically those moderates are not annoyed at the extreme positions adopted by the students who are constantly flaunting Bani Sadr's authority. The latter was apparently opposed to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the seizure of hostages right from the start. He apparently regards the initiative as politically harmful and wants to wage the anti-American struggle in other more profitable spheres, particularly in the economic and financial spheres. Hence these public stances in favor of releasing some of the hostages, portrayed as a gesture of appeasement but probably regarded as an initial step toward ending the occupation of the U.S. Embassy.

Bani Sadr is henceforth fighting with his back to the wall, especially since yesterday, Friday, which was a holiday. The population took advantage of it to demonstrate in their millions throughout the country in support of the students initiative. Many processions of citizens of all social classes, including bourgeois and intellectuals so far very reticent and even hostile to the Islamic movement, went to the U.S. Embassy to acclaim the Muslim students. The humiliation inflicted on the powerful United States, the detention of its representatives, who are "spies" to boot, visibly delight a population so long oppressed and reduced to silence and resignation. Therefore it is not surprising that the extremes and inflexibility of the U.S. Embassy occupiers are broadly supported by public opinion. In the speeches they made Friday the Islamic students spokesmen defied Bani Sadr without naming him: Not one hostage will be released before the shah's extradition, they declared. The explusion of the former sovereign from the United States to a country other than Iran will be regarded as a much more serious "crime" than the one committed by Mr Carter in welcoming him onto U.S. territory, one of them announced to wild applause from the crowd.

Extreme Left's Game

The extreme left is trying to ante up. The people's fedayeen (Marxists) followed by the Maoists, Trotskiyites and by the National Democratic Front (center left) held a meeting Friday on the polytechnic campus and denounced the "anti-imperialist demagoguery of the petite bourgeoisie" (in power, according to them), and the "opportunism" of the Tudeh Party which supports Imam Khomeyni's action. The imam's name was not mentioned during the meeting, which lasted several hours. The extreme left considers that the seizure of hostages is a meritorious but inadequate act and that measures taken by Bani Sadr are too timid. Among other things it is demanding a complete break in relations with the United States, the defense and extension of the freedom conquered and the end of the "regime of oppression imposed on Iran's various peoples." The people's fedayeen underground fighters and supporters of (Komaleh) (Maoist leanings) supported by the Kurdish leader Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni let it be known Friday that they were pursuing the armed struggle in Kordestan until satisfaction is given by the central government on the drastic conditions they have set, including the dissolution of the "assembly of experts"--which finished drafting the basic law Thursday 15 November--and the organization of new elections to appoint a constituent assembly.

The leaders of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan who have accepted a cease-fire and are preparing to negotiate a political solution are accused of being "rightwing" and "agents of the Tudeh and the USSR." The Tudeh and the people's mojahedin (leftwing Muslims) are waging an energetic campaign in their newspapers on behalf of a compromise peace in Kordestan, pointing out that the conflict is bound to "serve U.S. imperialism." The two parties tentatively support the initiative taken by the U.S. Embassy occupants but insist, as do the mojahedin this Saturday morning in a communique published by the press, on the need to take "authentically anti-imperialist and effective" measures against U.S. interests. In a sense the Tudeh and the mojahedin are closer to Bani Sadr than to the extreme left Islamic students.

The chief of Iranian diplomacy is, therefore, far from being isolated on the political scene or within the Revolution Council. Ayatollah Montazeri, one of the most influential members of that body, implicitly gave him support in a speech delivered Friday to several hundred thousand people. Speaking alternately in Farsi and Arabic the religious leader--one of the five "great ayatollahs" of the Shi'ite hierarchy--called on the leaders of Arab states to follow Iran's example in the sphere of oil, failing which "they will experience the shah's fate."

This Saturday Bani Sadr was due to address a "message to the Arab nation." The campaign aimed at destabilizing the Middle East regimes--"supreme weapon of the Islamic republics against the United States"--has started.

20 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Marches To Be Held

LD200510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0450 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office in Qom--read by announcer]

[Text] In His almighty name: The entire struggling and noble Iranian nation is hereby informed that on the occasion of the starting of the 14th century of migration of the last of the great prophets, the Prophet Mohammad, peace be upon him, and in order to crush colonialism and exploitation, especially by the United States, the No 1 enemy of the Iranian nation, this office declares 21 November a day of marching throughout Iran.

[Signed] Qom, the office of Imam Khomeyni.

10 Hostages Depart

LD200748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that 10 more hostages from the occupied U.S. Embassy, whose espionage had not been established, were released last night.

According to the latest report, the airplane carrying the freed American hostages left Tehran at 0930. The released hostages left Iran on board Iran Air, Flight 775, Tehran-London-Paris.

The freed hostages included six male blacks and four Caucasian women.

Bani Sadr Discusses Dollar

LD201000 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Bani Sadr, has asked all oil producing countries to stop accepting payment in dollars or, if you prefer the standard term, petrodollars. Mr Bani Sadr explained briefly to Yves-Paul Vincent [correspondent in Tehran]: [begin Bani Sadr recording]

The time has come to change the world monetary system and set up another system which will be more independent of decisions taken by the Americans and better adjusted to present-day needs. [end recording]

Bani Sadr Addresses Africans

LD201416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ambassadors of African countries residing in Tehran met at 1100 today with Mr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the supervisor of the Foreign Ministry. The foreign minister handed them the following message addressed to the African nation [sentence as heard]:

Message to Africa: Africans, the hegemonist West has been humiliating us and it is still doing so; we were, and still are, those who belong to Hell on earth in such a way that you were trying to run away from your skin and we were trying to escape from ourselves. The West made us humiliate ourselves and agree that no one except a Western person has [word indistinct] creative intelligence belongs to the Westerners and non-Western acts are irrational.

We jumped to our senses and decided not to submit to this humiliation. A period of independence dawned but independence did not cure anything either. The hegemonists went out the door and returned through the window, for we did not take on the task of building our independence on a firm foundation.

The domination of the hegemonists embraced all aspects of our life and today the African territory and our homeland are regarded as a source of various minerals and nothing else.

With a coup d'etat, America brings to power a shah and through him corrupts the economy, the culture, the society and the apparatus of government. Later these criminals, under the protection of America, leave Iran and with the colossal amounts of money stolen take up residence in America and engage in plots against their own homeland. When we ask the American Government to give back to us criminals, traitors and thieves, then its answer is nothing but an insult.

You and we know what this humiliation is. You are daily insulted in America itself through the blacks in America and you know and we know that until we liberate ourselves from the atmosphere of humiliation that the hegemonist West has created we cannot employ our minds and our bodies.

Africans, when a nation occupies an embassy as a real center of government in its own country and as a den of espionage the legal aspect of the issue loses its significance. Incidentally, the French legal organization recently extradited those accused of the murder of Aldo Moro, the former Italian prime minister, on the ground of the importance of the crime from the standpoint of the Italian nation. In other words, the legal aspects of the issue were ignored. In fact, when the right of a nation is at stake no judicial organization should allow itself to (?sacrifice this in favor of description of a crime). With regard to the former shah, what is at stake is the [word indistinct] right of two generations of Iranians who have been sacrificed by the Pahlavi family.

America harps a great deal on the embassy's right to immunity but says nothing about the right of a nation to prosecute a person who has committed treason against the right of the whole nation, has been a traitor to it and has plundered its wealth. First, there has not been an embassy, for it has been a center of rule and espionage. Second, neither the government nor a small section of the people has attacked it, for the whole nation has taken over the place. Third, no unpleasant treatment, such as that meted out against our compatriots in America, has been meted out either to them or to any other foreigner. And, fourth, as Imam Khomeyni has said, in exchange for the great right of our nation we agree to overlook the small right to punish the spies.

'SUPERVISOR' OF REVOLUTION GUARDS RESIGNS

LD191132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT Nov 79 LD

["Text" of "resignation message" from Ayatollah Lahuti, supervisor of the corps of the Revolution Guards]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; To the blessed presence of the commander in chief and leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni: I wish to respectfully inform you that although I was determined to continue to serve in the most sensitive fighting organ, namely, the Corps of the Revolution Guards, until the last drop of my blood, I have to state, expressing my apologies to you, that owing to certain reasons, including heart trouble, I am no longer able to serve the Muslims and Islam in this capacity.

I hope to be able to continue my soldierly duty as much as I can. [signed] Your son, Hasan Lahuti, 18th November 1979.

Resignation Letter

LD191134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

["Letter" dated 19 November from Ayatollah Lahuti "to the guards throughout the country"--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. My dear brothers, sincere friends of Islam, noble Islamic Revolution Guards Corps all over Iran. I never intended to leave you alone under these difficult and trying conditions. But what can be done? Fate has not allowed me to be with you my dear sirs, any longer.

I wanted to clarify the reasons leading to my resignation. But it will be a masnavi filling 70 weights of paper [a Persian colloquialism referring to the length of the matter if discussed properly]. Therefore, I will put forward all the issues at hand in a press conference. In the hope of achieving final victory for Islam and for you, my brothers. [signed] Lahuti, 19 November 1979.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTEDLY APPOINTS NEW BANK GOVERNOR

OW191037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo Nov 19 KYODO--Acting Iranian Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Economy and Finance Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was reported Monday to have appointed a 32-year old economic specialist as governor of the Central Bank of Iran.

According to a well-informed international financier, Ali Reza Noubari has been appointed governor of the Bank of Iran to succeed Mohammed Ali Mowlavi, who resigned as governor of the Central Bank on November 8 on account of illness.

Noubari is a young progressive economic specialist who is very friendly with Bani-Sadr and once served as editor of a newspaper.

COUNCIL ABROGATES AGREEMENT WITH U.S., TREATY WITH USSR

GF170600 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 10 Nov 79 GF

[Text] During today's session the Revolutionary Council of Iran's Islamic Republic approved the following two bills that had been submitted to the council by the government of Engineer Bazargan:

1. Bill dealing with abrogation of the law on implementation of the cooperation agreement between Iran and the United States.

Single article: The law on relations concerning implementation of the cooperation agreement between Iran and the United States, dated 5 March 1959, is hereby nullified and the government is authorized to inform the U.S. Government of its abrogation in accordance with article 6 of the agreement.

2. Bill dealing with abrogation of chapters 5 and 6 of the friendship treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union.

Single article: Chapters 5 and 6 of the friendship treaty between Iran and Russia, concluded in Moscow on 26 February [year indistinct], are hereby nullified and the government is authorized to announce omission and abrogation of the above-mentioned chapters of the treaty.

According to chapters 5 and 6 of the above treaty, the two countries had agreed to oppose, with every possible means, the stationing of any third country's armed forces in their territories--if this action threatened the borders and [words indistinct]. Likewise if a third country had [words indistinct].

BAMDAD ON STUDENTS' REVELATION STATEMENT NO 5

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 11 Nov 79 p 1 WA

[Text] After publishing four revelation statements, yesterday the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy stationed at the occupied American Embassy published their fifth such statement, which deals with the discovery of three documents found in the embassy.

According to Revelation Statement No 5, the documents were as follows: All of them were found in a drawer of the ambassador's desk, and they included gifts for Colonel Mahbubi, Colonel Khosrowyani, Colonel Khushkhow, Brigadier General Bighleri (deceased), and Colonel Saqafi.

The second document, which bore a blue logo; detailed the organizations of the [Revolution] Guards Corps and the Revolutionary Court as well as the 'dispositions' of Imam Khomeyni. It also described the role of the Revolution Guards in protecting the Islamic revolution, preventing defections in the army, and specified conditions for organising the Guards Corps in the cities of Iran. It even stated that in the near future the said corps would have nearly 30,000 members. It also mentioned the absence of any Palestinian instructors.

The third document described the relations of the embassy with associated capitalists and organizations sending money out of the country. It expressed the view of Iraj Keynezhad, business manager of the Iranian Investment Company, that companies are being bankrupted due to money being sent out of the country. This document also stated in secret writing [sic] that it is time for good people to invest to help their country.

AMBASSADOR ASSAILS AS-SADAT FOR INVITING SHAH TO EGYPT

LD161623 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Iranian ambassador in Kuwait: As-Sadat Will Fail If He Tries To Assume the Shah's Role; 50 Iranian Students Arrested in Cairo"]

[Text] London--Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait Dr Ali Shams Ardakani has strongly attacked President Anwar as-Sadat for offering to invite the former shah of Iran to Egypt and said that the Egyptian president will fail in his attempt to play the former shah's role in the Middle East.

In a telephone conversation with him, the Iranian ambassador said it would have been better for As-Sadat to send his plane to transport workers in Cairo who face difficulties in public transport or to sell his plane and buy with it houses for the Egyptian citizens who have no roof over their heads because of the failure of the government's housing policy.

Dr Ardakani said that he has received information to the effect that some 50 Iranian students have been arrested in Cairo preparatory to deporting them from the country.

He added that As-Sadat, "who has succeeded in isolating the Egyptian people from the Arab nation," is trying, through such sensational statements about sending his plane to fetch the shah or his allegation that the Iranian revolution is committing a "crime" against Islam, to create hostility between the Egyptian and Iranian peoples.

The ambassador affirmed his belief that the fraternal, religious, cultural and neighborly ties between the two peoples can withstand the "conspiracy" against them and said that the Iranian people harbor amicable and fraternal feelings toward the Egyptian people.

The ambassador said that As-Sadat is "attempting to play, on behalf of U.S. imperialism, the same role as the shah played in the past. But the shah has failed and his regime was toppled despite Iran's huge oil income. As for As-Sadat, he is trying to play the role of a policeman of imperialist interests in the area in cooperation with Israel although he has no money and his economy has collapsed as a result of his political errors that deprived him of Arab aid."

YOUTH BURNS HIMSELF TO DEATH NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

LD161113 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Youth Who Set Fire to Himself in Front of American Embassy Has Died"]

[Text] A youth who a few days ago set himself on fire in front of the American Embassy in protest at the selfish policy of that country died last night in the burns hospital. He was identified as Seyyed Sadreddin Haj Malek Mohammad, aged 26. At 2300 on Tuesday night he set himself on fire with gasoline in front of the American Embassy, and was immediately taken to the hospital.

STUDENT LEADER SAYS HOSTAGES WILL DIE IF TROOPS SENT

LD161337 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 13 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Torben Andersen report: "We Will Kill the Hostages If the United States Attacks"]

[Excerpt] "If the United States sends in its combat troops, we will kill all the hostages. That is the people's duty and we are all ready to die for it."

Yesterday afternoon AKTUELT managed to make contact with a leader of the students who have occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and who hold 59 hostages, including 1 Italian.

The student refused to give his name. "I am a Muslim student and a follower of Khomeyni." Calmly and steadily he described the situation in the U.S. Embassy. He wanted very much to emphasize that all the hostages are well. Nobody is ill and all are receiving the necessary amount of food. "But our patience is running out," he said. "The shah's alleged illness is a trick and today the committee will decide how long our patience will last."

[Question] What will happen when patience runs out?

[Answer] That is something I cannot disclose.

[Question] Several European newspapers maintain that you have mistreated the hostages.

[Answer] That is a lie. Everybody is fine and treated as well as circumstances permit.

[Question] What will happen to the shah if he is handed over to you?

[Answer] He will be tried and then killed. He is Islam's chief enemy. If he dies in the United States it will be the work of the CIA. The only thing that can halt our occupation of the embassy is for the shah to be handed over now! We will not negotiate with the United States or any mediators. The Americans know our ultimatum--the handing over of the shah.

[Question] Could not the situation culminate in war against the United States?

[Answer] No, the entire world supports us in our legitimate demands to have the shah extradited. [answer ends]

The telephone interview with the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was then cut off.

CINEMA OWNERS BAN SHOWING OF AMERICAN FILMS

LD161111 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 13 Nov 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Screening of American Films in Iran Cinemas Banned"]

[Text] The association of cinema owners in the high council for culture and the arts published a statement yesterday in which they declared that for the purpose of [showing their] solidarity in a practical manner with the measure taken by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, they would refrain from showing any American films in Iranian cinemas.

The management board of the association of cinema owners expressed its full approval support and solidarity in regard to the revolutionary action taken by the student followers of the imam's policy in occupying the American embassy spy nest, and made the decision that no film produced in America should be shown in any cinema in the country, effective 21 Aban [12 Nov 79].

BAMDAD CITES REMARKS BY OUTGOING FOREIGN MINISTER

LD161649 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 14 Nov 79 pp 1, 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Dar Yazdi: It Is Not the Way of a Revolution To Send Everyone Packing on the Slightest Pretext"]

[Excerpts] At the farewell party given for him yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Ministry, former Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi said:

"I am happy to have taken up and relinquished my post as foreign minister with integrity, but there is one point that must not be forgotten: It is possible for anyone who does anything to make mistakes. I never claimed that I was immune; the more one does, the more one is subjected to attacks and the likelier it is one will make mistakes. Before God I leave you proudly, having shown my integrity by my deeds. I have never sought to deceive the people or striven after ambition or any other temptations.

"Our revolution is based on values and standards; we are fighting for values and standards: It is not a question of whether the shah should go and another regime come in. The issue is whether one order, or system and scale of values, should go and a new system with new values and standards should rule. Our fight was for these values and standards and always will be."

On the subject of a purge at the Foreign Ministry Dr Yazdi said elsewhere in his speech:

"It is not the way of a revolution to send everyone packing on the slightest pretext or for any excuse. The way of the revolution is to win people over, though not at the price of trampling standards underfoot, but by making everyone feel that he has a place, a future and share in the revolution. Contrary to what is being said, Iran's foreign policy over the past 6 months has been very successful, and we have performed successfully in the international scene.

If for any reason the news media could not or would not reflect this success, this does not prove that no success was achieved. The success we achieved in Havana, the United Nations and Algeria was unprecedented, and we really had an active foreign policy based on Islamic values."

In conclusion, Dr Yazdi addressed the ministry staff as follows:

"People come and go: You should not work for me personally or for others, but for the standards of this revolution, which is now very much with us and very much alive. That is what you must work for."

MO'INFAR: CARTER MUST BE SUED FOR FREEZING ASSETS

LD161631 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 15 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[BAMDAD interview with Oil Minister Mo'infar: "Mo'infar: Iran Must Sue Carter in the Internal and the American Courts"--date and place unspecified]

[Text] Following U.S. President Jimmy Carter's decision to freeze Iran's deposits in American banks, Oil Minister and Second Secretary of the Islamic Revolution Council Ali Akbar Mo'infar said the following in an interview with BAMDAD:

"Reports by news agencies about Iran's deposits in American banks are untrue: These do not amount to even one-tenth of $12 billion. Jimmy Carter's decision was made because of the American Government's weakness and the economic sickness of that country, and he intended by this measure to prevent foreign currency leaving the country. In accordance with international regulations, no authority or government has the right to freeze the account of another country unless a court in that country so insturcts, or if the European [as published] court so orders. By acting illegally in this way, Jimmy Carter has done nothing but bring shame to his country; furthermore, he has harmed his international pretige."

In conclusion Mo'infar said: "As oil minister and member of the Revolution Council, I shall be asking the council to sue Jimmy Carter in both the international and American courts for this unlawful step. The Government of Iran will not sit by quietly and do nothing, but will act according to the exigencies of the situation.

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

DW191112 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1830 GMT 16 Nov 79 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Funk interview with Ayatollah Dr M. Beheshti, member of the Iranian Revolutionary Council; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the future aim of your foreign policy? Do you aim for more distance with regard to Western countries? Do you want to have more intensified cooperation with the Islamic neighbor peoples, or do you want neutrality with respect to all sides?

[Answer] More intensified relations with the Islamic countries is right, but we do not want to stay away from other countries. We will create prosperous relations between Iran and all other countries of the world.

[Question] So you consider cooperation with the United States possible at some time?

[Answer] That is something special. If the people of the United States can create good and friendly relations with the Iranian people, we will do the same.

[Question] Will Iran in the future use oil as a political weapon, or will ituse it for setting up its own economy?

[Answer] That is correct, for setting up its own economy. But one cannot separate economy from politics.

BANI SADR INTERVIEWED, DISCUSSES PHILOSOPHY

AU171355 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 17 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Rome, November 17 (ANSA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr has defended his government's recent actions in terms of its "philosophy" against every form of oppression. In an interview appearing in the latest issue of the Italian L'ESPRESSO news weekly, Bani Sadr explained the stand as follows:

"Our philosophy is against every form of oppression of man against man and country against country. You ask how it is possible to fight oppression and at the same time tolerate episodes like the capture of hostages in the American Embassy. I shall answer you with a question: How can the United States humiliate the dignity of a people, whose sufferings and fighting have claimed tens of thousands of lives, by welcoming a blood-thirsty tyrant in their country just eight short months after he was deposed from power?

Bani Sadr voiced the conviction that the former shah's trip to the United States was encouraged by that country to humiliate the Iranian people. Washington's ulterior aim, he asserted, might even have been that of restoring the same relationship of dominion that Iran was trying to break-off.

"All we ask is respect and peace," Sadr concluded, noting that despite the historical and ideological differences between the West and Iran, the two sides interests were not so far apart.

"You need oil, we need equipment and industrial knowhow," he added.

GOVERNMENT 'SPOKESMAN' INTERVIEWED AT U.S. EMBASSY

SK170238 Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 79 p 1 SK

["HANKUK ILBO has obtained news through international telephone service from an Iranian spokesman on the spot at the (USS Embassy) in Tehran: 'We will **not** withdraw until Pahlavi is handed over'; 'U.S. hostages are healthy'; 'Pahlavi's illness is false, he should be judged in Iran and his money should be returned!"]

[Text] The occupation of the U.S. Embassy and of the taking of hostages, which has defied solution for the last 13 days, continues to draw worldwide attention. On 14 November, U.S. President Carter implemented an economic emergency act and froze all Iranian assets in the United States. Thus, an unprecedented new phase, "economic warfare," has opened in the dispute.

To clarify the situation, which may lead to the third oil crisis, or may even develop into a confrontation by military forces, the HANKUK ILBO twice made telephone calls directly to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, capital of Iran, one lasting over 30 minutes from 1500, the other for 10 minutes from 1900 on 16 November, and inquired about the situation of the hostages, about the intentions of the Iranians occupying the embassy and so on through questions-and-answers.

The person who responded to the international telephone call is a Mr "T." who identified himself to be the spokesman of a group of activists of the Khomeyni faction.

Through a series of questions-and-answers with HANKUK ILBO, Mr "Y" said that "the hostages are in good health and are receiving sufficient food and books," and added that they have "no plans to release the non-U.S. hostages numbering some 30 individuals," as stated by Foreign Minister (Bani Sadr).

Mr "Y" showed a firm response saying "we will fight to the end until the U.S. Government turns over Pahlavi, we are afraid of nothing and are prepared to die. Though his voice seemed tired because of fasting, he systematically answered the questions put to him.

[Question] This is the HANKUK ILBO in Korea. We would like to ask some questions regarding your occupation of the U.S. Embassy and your holding of hostages. Please tell us about the condition of the hostages. How is their health? Do they have any contact with the outside?

[Answer] We understood your questions. Without inconveniencing them, we offer them various foods taking into consideration their requests. They are not inconvenienced as far as foods is concerned. We have not provided them with televisions or with newspapers but we do honor their requests for books and they are permitted to exchange letters with their families.

[Question] How many hostages are there and how many of you are there?

[Answer] The hostages number about 90 people and we are more than 500 in number. We cannot give you the exact number.

[Question] We received a foreign news report that some 30 non-U.S. hostages will be released soon. Is that true?

[Answer] Wait for a moment, (Discussion with someone heard for a while, and then he returns) That is a lie, we have no such plans!

[Question] Your foreign minister announced this.

[Answer] He has the freedom to make such remarks and we have the right of keeping them as hostages.

[Question] What is your fundamental reason for occupying the embassy?

[Answer] Firstly, for the purpose of securing the deportation of Pahlavi and secondly for trying him in Iran. Our third objective is to display that we are not afraid of any oppression by outside forces. We are no longer afraid of the United States.

[Question] World public opinion seems to say that handing over Pahlavi to Iran is an inhuman act for he is dying of cancer.

[Answer] It is a preposterous falsehood that Pahlavi is sick. It is all a fabrication by the United States. We have on hand from an authoritative doctor accurate information that he is not sick. We do not believe and will not believe in the future that Pahlavi is ill.

[Question] The relationship between the United States and Iran is becoming increasingly aggravated. What if the United States refuses to return Pahlavi?

[Answer] We will hold out to the end. We already fasted for 5 days and will fast for another 2 days. We cannot negotiate this question, no matter who may arbitrate, and that includes the pope.

[Question] Pahlavi has already been expelled from power by the revolution. The demand for the extradition of Pahlavi seems to be motivated by impulsive revenge. Is it really in the national interest?

[Answer] Yes. It is important. He is an enemy of the Iranian people and a ringleader who stole the people's money. We should collect from him the money belonging to the people through judgment. He has to return by all means.

[Question] There are many Koreans in Iran. What are your feelings toward the Korean people?

[Answer] We are friends with all peoples of the world. The U.S. people, the Korean people and all the other peoples are our friends. We hate only the power which supported the fascist dictator Pahlavi.

[Question] Do you maintain close relations with the leader of the revolution, Mr Khomeyni?

[Answer] We have no direct contact. Khomeyni is supported by all the Iranian people and we are following his basic line. We are indirectly following his instructions and policies published in newspapers and other publications or announced by television. Anyway, we totally support Khomeyni.

[Question] Is it true that a new social uneasiness has been created in Iran as a result of the recent resignation of Prime Minister Bazargan?

[Answer] There is no uneasiness. Everything is in order. Bazargan resigned the post of prime minister, but he is participating in the Revolution Council and is carrying out his role and, in particular, his role in foreign affairs as a member of the council.

[Question] Do you mean that there is no prospect for an abnormal situation in Iran's political future?

[Answer] Khomeyni is our leader and the leader of Muslims. All the Iranian people support him and we do not have any problems.

[Question] What is your name?

[Answer] I will not disclose my name. Just call me "Y."

Seoul, 17 November.

AHVAZ CITIZENS ADDRESS STATEMENT TO SADDAM HUSAYN

JN182025 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] A multitude of Ahvaz citizens have addressed the following statement to Saddam Husayn:

Baghdad, Iraqi Presidential Office,

Saddam Husayn:

You know very well that our Islamic revolution is the most original, popular and godly one after the holy message of the Prophet. It has no links with any of the superpowers.

All Iranian nationalities have always been equal, as stipulated by God's orders in the holy Koran. All are equal and fraternal, but imperialism wanted to dominate the peoples by deception and intrigues and by applying the principle of divide and rule. [Words indistinct] you shed crocodile tears over our nationalities. Our new constitution has candidly declared that all the people are equal in rights and duties.

Your blind fanaticism has led you to the abyss. You refrained from informing the Iraqi people of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the den of espionage, and about the 100 hostages. On the other hand, you have continued sending saboteurs to Iran and you supplied them with different kinds of destructive weapons to be used against our Muslim people. You have not yet comprehended the depth of our revolution. [words indistinct and that 35 million Iranians stand in one line behind this revolution and its leadership. They are ready to sacrifice their souls for the revolution.

Sabotage did not come to anything useful. It will make us stick closely to and believe in our revolution, Islam and the oppressed Muslim masses that suffer from the tyranny of imperialists and international opportunists who suck the blood of the peoples.

The statement added: You have to go along with this original revolution and stop racial discrimination, which leads to blasphemy. The instigation of national and racist friction has been the cause that prevented one hundred million Arab brothers from putting an end to their disgrace, caused by their defeat in front of Israel. Our salvation is a salvation to all Muslims under God, the Koran and the gracious Prophet. God's blessings be upon him and upon his offspring.

OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORS ON CONFISCATION OF PASSPORTS

LD182258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2215 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The supervisor of the Islamic committees of Iran, in a statement, has denied the rumors that are circulation about the confiscating of passports and money belonging to Iranians returning from Kuwait. The text of this statement is as follows:

In Kuwait it is being rumored that the passports and money belonging to Iranians who return to Iran from Kuwait are confiscated by the guards at Mehrabad airport. It is hereby announced that this is not true at all and is being spread by colonialists and counterrevolutionaries who are acting in the interests of their bosses.

NO MORE FOREIGN CIGARETTES AFTER 18 NOVEMBER

LD171642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The distribution of foreign cigarettes, especially Winston, will be stopped from tomorrow. The daily production of 8 million foreign cigarettes has been stopped for about a month.

Mr Hoseyn Honarbakhsh, managing director and chairman of the board of directors of the Iran Tobacco Company, told PARS NEWS AGENCY that the import of foreign cigarettes has gradually become fashionable, since 1969-70, when the total annual import of foreign cigarettes amounted to 16 million. The same figure reached 10.8 billion after 8 years, that is in 1977-78. He added that it is necessary for the public to refrain from buying smuggled cigarettes and smoking foreign cigarettes.

KHOMEYNI'S REPRESENTATIVE IN KHORASAN VISITS QUAKE AREAS

GF170834 [Editorial Report GF] Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian at 1700 GMT on 16 November broadcasts a PARS correspondent's report indicating that Hojjat Ol-Eslam 'Abbas Va'ez Tabasi, Imam Khomeyni's representative in Khorasan, visited the scene of the earthquake yesterday in the Qa'en area and stated today that "there is no more need whatsoever for manpower and foodstuffs for earthquake victims. At the present time the main problem is to rebuild and reconstruct these areas. An account has been opened at the Bank Melli Iran for this purpose. The account number is 27400."

The station at this point indicates that its correspondents in Mashhad have prepared several reports from earthquake-stricken areas, scenes of which are said to be shown with brief interviews with some of the survivors.

The first voice is that of one of the television reporters in a helicopter over a village called Garmab. The village is said to have suffered a great deal of bodily and property damage. The reporter draws viewers' attention to the scenes of rescue workers and aids brought in by the Red Lion and Sun and other groups of citizens from throughout the province of Khorasan. Many tents have been put up and many members of the reconstruction crusade from headquarters of the defenseless and from the imam's contribution coordinating headquarters, as well as other government workers, are at the scene. The reporter indicates that necessary surveys and estimates on damage have been made and attempts are being made for the second stage of aid and treatment of the injured.

At this point the helicopter is flying over Tikab, another heavily damaged village. Another correspondent is heard reporting from Keyzan, one of the surrounding villages of Qa'en District. This village was also heavily damaged. A few survivors are briefly interviewed.

After the interviews another TV correspondent is heard reporting from Bohnabad, the village which suffered the most casualties. Hojjat Ol-Eslam 'Abbas Va'ez Tabasi, Khomeyni's man in Khorasan, is present at the scene answering reporters' questions:

[Question] "Thank you, Mr Tabasi. I wanted to know the figures and estimates you were given today in different villages. How many have been killed altogether in all these villages?

[Answer] "First, I want to say that after receiving the imam's order I was charged with coming here as the imam's representative to contact the victim brothers and sisters and to estimate all damages and to try to meet the needs and requests of our brothers and do whatever we can."

AFGHANISTAN

PRESIDENT AMIN ADDRESSES TRIBAL ELDERS 15 NOVEMBER

LD162146 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on 15 November to tribal elders and representatives of the Mohmand tribe, given at Golkanah Palace in Kabul--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear countrymen, we want to preserve and build our country, to build a society which will provide food, clothing, shelter, hospitals, schools and other necessities of life. For the building of such a society our brothers and friends in the world are prepared to give us billions of afghanis annually. They help us freely and will give us whatever help we want. I tell you, dear countrymen, with responsibility and assurance that today our very dear friend and brother, our neighbor the USSR is giving Afghanistan aid that we can put to work to build and protect our country. We are proud that we can protect our own country. We have not asked anyone in the world--we have not stretched our hands saying: Come and fight for us or come and protect the country for us. However, our brothers in the world voluntarily insist on coming to help us; we have not made the decision to ask anyone else to come and protect our country for us. We protect our country ourselves. We build our country ourselves. But we are proud that however much material aid we may need they will give to us and we will use it to protect and build the country. [Applause]

Dear countrymen, in our 5-year plan we are receiving more than $1 billion from the USSR. More than $1 billion. This is more than 50 billion afghanis. This is easy to say, but it is a very huge amount of aid. The country can be built with this aid. Afghanistan will progress with such an amount. We are using all this aid to build our country; we are proud to put it to such use. Our enemies worry because of it. Our enemies are collecting rations. But some brave Baluchis and Pashtuns are deceived. They are deceived by the enemy and have left the country. This is mentioned both in the United States and on the BBC. They cry that brave Baluchis and Pashtuns have fled Afghanistan.

Dear compatriots, our enemies beg for (?arms) in Britain so they can be used against their country, so they can be used to fight against their brothers, so they can fight a war where the casualties on both sides will be brothers. If they kill children, they kill their own children; if they kill women, they kill their own wives; if they kill elders, they kill their own elders. What is it to the foreigners? They cannot fight face to face with our brave forces. They cannot face your bravery and patriotism. So like thieves, they kill a person in a house, they burn a mosque or a school, they place a bomb in a hospital, they blow up a bridge.

The enemy will not withdraw just because we appeal to him. The enemy will not leave your country if he faces cowards and careless people. The enemy will leave your country when faced with your bravery; he will withdraw because of your valor; in your blood he will sink as if carried away by a flood. We tell you that today and yesterday in Afghanistan our brave and honorable (?fighters) have pushed back our enemies, who are fleeing. Now, wherever there are antirevolutionary elements they are sought [word indistinct] and handed over to the armed forces. Our armed forces are welcomed with respect everywhere. [Applause]

This is the bravery and victory of our proud people. Your swords shine on Towri or Mohmand, in Afridi or Paktia or Kandhar. The glitter of your swords hurts the eyes of the enemy. The enemy is crying, screaming. Now the BBC is broadcasting to the world saying (?cities) are bombed; antirevolutionary elements are wiped out; so many are killed; so many tanks came and so many planes came. Yes,this is not only the noise of tanks and planes. This is the noise of Afghanistan's brave, victorious and patriotic people, which has frightened the enemy. [Applause]

Now everywhere the people of Afghanistan are on the move and will not let the enemies of our revolution continue their treachery. Even at this stage I am proud to say that all the people of Afghanistan say that any brother who has been deceived should come and live with pride in Afghanistan. They should defend with honor their revolution and their country.

When the representative of the president of Pakistan, Agha Shahi, comes to Afghanistan, he will feel our sincerity. When his excellency Ziaul Haq comes to Afghanistan he will see that all brave Pashtun, Baluch, Tajik, Uzbek, Turkmen, Hazara and Nurisani who have the love of their country at heart will welcome him warmly. They will demonstrate to him how much love and brotherhood the brave and toiling people of Afghanistan have for the brave and toiling people of Pakistan. [Applause]

We have always shown our interest in such discussions. We will welcome our guests with sincerity and will hold hearty discussions with them.

Similarly, we have shown our desire for discussions with those in authority in Iran. We are ready at any time to welcome the rulers of Iran in Afghanistan so that we can hold talks to resolve any differences. We are ready for such discussions. We want peace, and do not start war on others, nor do we trample on the rights of others. We are protecting and building our country. We are proud of peace and want to preserve it. Our forefathers have protected the country with bravery and we will do likewise. This country is blossoming, enriching and advancing. We want to build such a country where your brave brothers, wherever they go, will receive and welcome you with honor [words indistinct] and those brothers of yours have respect for you.

I hope when you return to your homes, to your relatives and friends, you will take with you the good news that all the people of Afghanistan are on the move, protecting and building the country. Whatever you see, you should tell your friends and relatives with sincerity. Afghanistan is always yours and is proud of you. The arms of Afghanistan are always open to you so that you can live in your own country with love and respect.

AMIN SPEAKS ON KHALQI-REACTIONARY CONFLICT

LD191012 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, before directors of the Ministry of Mines and Industries at the People's House in Kabul; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] In our dear country, Afghanistan, there are two large forces confronting each other. These two forces are trying to influence Afghanistan according to their own ideology. One is progressive, revolutionary and Khalqi and is led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which holds political power and has the extensive support of the working class and working brothers throughout the world. The other is a dark reactionary force which is faced with elimination and is fighting against your party and your government. It has the extensive support of imperialism in the region and international reaction.

Anyone who is battling today for political power in Afghanistan and is advancing the social battle in order to assume political power is either your ally or is allied to the dark reaction. It is impossible for any other power to have the strength to lead the Afghan society or to have the strength to lead the progressive and revolutionary movement or the reactionary movement in Afghanistan.

The progressive and revolutionary movement in Afghanistan is led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The dark reactionary, antirevolutionary movement in Afghanistan is led by dark elements attached to imperialism.

We know that Afghanistan has the unconditional support of our working class brothers throughout the world. If we did not have the extensive assistance of our brother and neighboring country, the USSR, we could not have resisted in the face of all the conspiracies and the direct and indirect armed interference of imperialism, reaction and their lackeys. We all know that the unconditional Soviet aid has given us extensive possibilities so that together with the power of the sons of our country we can defend our revolution and our country and also build our country. [applause]

Any of our compatriots who are starting political and social battles in Afghanistan should have the great importance of the Soviet Union and the people of Afghanistan in mind. They must accept friendship between the USSR and Afghanistan as part of the patriotism of the sons of our country and must deeply accept and believe in it. [applause]

THOUSANDS OF MUSLIM GUERRILLAS DIE IN FIGHTING FOR PAKTIA

BK191319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpts] Parachinar, Afghan-Pakistani border, 19 Nov (AFP)--Thousands of Mojahedin (Muslim guerrillas) and civilians have died in fierce fighting for control of the eastern Afghan province of Paktia, survivors crossing the border told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE today.

Nearly any man who can carry a weapon is being caught up in what has developed into a full-scale civil war since the Kabul government launched its mid-October offensive. Armoured columns, backed by planes and modern Soviet-built helicopters, have made lightning raids to retake guerrilla positions built up during the summer.

Mojahedin forces have retaken 17 minor forts and small garrisons of between 80 and 250 men, near this frontier town. Forces loyal to the central government of Hafizollah Amin had succeeded in temporarily taking the positions only to abandon them to the insurgents.

If the fighting has apparently ended during the past fortnight in northern Paktia, there has been more action further south where the rebels are still besieging the Urgun garrison. But as winter approaches President Amin appears to have managed to lift the pressure that a rebellion in a province near the capital was exerting on his government.

AMIN CHAIRS CABINET MEETING; REPORT OF DECISIONS

LD192325 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of Comrade Haffizollah Amin, met yesterday 1600-1830 at the People's House. The Council of Ministers approved the following as proposed by the ministries:

The law on outstanding debts, which is in accordance with the (?legal) decree of the president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and which was prepared by the Ministry of Justice, was approved in this meeting of the Council of Ministers. In addition to this, according to the proposal of the Ministry of Justice, Appendix No 11 of the passport regulation was approved and instructions were given that this become law in accordance with the (?legal) decree of the president of the Revolutionary Council.

The proposal of the Ministry of Finance concerning the capital increase of the Pahstani Tujerati Bank was approved by the Council of Ministers. It was decided that the bank's capital be increased from 400 million to 500 million afghanis. The extra 100 million afghanis is to be paid by the Afghanistan bank.

The proposal of the Ministry of Higher Education on the affiliation of the [word indistinct] school with its budget and organization to the department of higher and professional education of that ministry was approved.

The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers reported the following appointments in these ministries: In the Ministry of Transport and Tourism: Nur Mohammad Dalili, deputy minister for civil aviation and meteorology. In the Ministry of Interior: Bashir Basharyar as governor of Balkh; Yonus Fakur as governor of Herat; Nezamuddin Sharif as governor of Ghazni; Khosh Nazar as governor of Jowzjan; Eng Abdol Hai (Yotim) as governor of Qonduz; 'Abdel Zurmati as governor of Baghlan; and Mobin as governor of Kabul. In the Ministry of Water and Power: Allah Dad Tufan as director for administration in that ministry. In the Ministry of Mines and Industries: 'Abdol Hai Hotak as administrative assistant of geology and mines survey.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY

LD192253 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received at 1000 today Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Puzanov, for a farewell visit at the Golkhanah palace of the People's House.

KABUL RADIO REPORTS MEETING ON REMOVAL OF PERSONALITY CULT

LD182322 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1530 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the resolution of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee regarding the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] commission for theory, training and publicity, the personality cult [words indistinct] and in accordance with the important extraordinary plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and the resolution of the Revolutionary Council, a meeting was held yesterday in the auditorium of the Isteqlal Lyceum.

Those who took part in this meeting were members of the Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the Council of Ministers and high-ranking party officials.

Those who spoke at this meeting were: Engineer Golnawaz, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan national oil corporation; Engineer Mohammad 'Alemyar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the commission for theory and publicity and minister of planning; Eqbal Waziri, member of the PDPA Central Committee and director general of political affairs of the Afghan Armed Forces; Isma'il Damish, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the commission for theory and publicity and minister of mines and industries; senior lecturer Goldad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the commission for theory and publicity and deputy minister of higher education and professional training; and 'Abdol Qudus Ghorbahdi, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the commission for theory and publicity and minister of trade. Speaking in turn, they each made a long speech about the personality cult and said:

The disbelievers in the epoch-making ideology of the working class and the followers of bourgeois and feudal ideology accuse the believers of epoch-making working class ideology as being (?heretical). Working class ideologists ignore the role of the individual in the evolution of society and consider it as a product of classes and society, which is foreign to bourgeois ideology. Working class ideology lacks a belief in the importance of the individual's role. On the contrary, it believes that the individual cannot, by his own whim and by his own ideas, change the course of history.

They added: The concept of a personality cult was discussed in the extraordinary plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and because it was understood so well that it has a historic significance, and in accordance with the roles and laws of the PDPA constitution, the personality cult was (?done away with) so that the way for the evolution of the party could be opened. Those major obstacles that stood in the way were removed.

The lights of legality mentioned in Comrade Hafizollah Amin's Khalqi message are being put to practice step by step. (?For instance), a large number of prisoners who were imprisoned without reason have been released.

Decree No. 9 provided for the draft constitution commission so that our people can live in the light of legality. Our people, more than ever, are shaping this constitution, are helping our Khalqi government.

The meeting ended by giving revolutionary slogans.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT URGES PEOPLE JOIN FOOD PRODUCTION EFFORT

BK190201 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has declared that the nation today is at the threshold of a revolution which will consolidate national unity, independence and sovereignty and bring rapid prosperity to our life. Addressing the nation over radio and television this evening the president said the country will be able to double her food production through this revolution by bringing back reforms in the agricultural system. He said this will help us improve the quality of life in Bangladesh. President Zia said reforms will be brought about in our education, administration, law and other spheres of the national life. The revolution for us implies a total rejection of all that degrades and pollutes our national and social life and on the positive side it means a complete renaissance aimed at the overall welfare of the people.

The president said as a first step toward making the revolution a success our national efforts must be concentrated on developing our agriculture. The people, the planners and experts at home and abroad now confidently believe that it is possible to double the country's food production during the next 5 years, he added.

The president said the people all over the country will have to be inspired and organized for achieving this objective. He said all the people in the country will have to make conscious and united efforts in the interest of overall welfare and emancipation of the nation. There are many problems like unemployment, poverty and corruption but we can very well solve them if the people work hard inspired by the spirit of sacrifice, dedication and a sense of national interest.

President Zia said doubling food production is a solemn national obligation and no one can afford to remain isolated from it. The dedicated individuals who will carry forward this all-out movement in cooperation with the people are the brave freedom fighters, members of the village defense parties, ansars [national volunteers] government functionaries, students, women workers, members and chairmen of the union parishads [councils], members of the national youth and women organizations, various voluntary social welfare bodies and all the political parties.

The president said irrigation facilities must be insured around the year in order to double our food production. He said work in the construction of an irrigation system will begin all over the country in the first week of next month and will continue till May next year. Under the program at least one big feeder canal will be dug in every subdivision. He said he himself has taken up the responsibility of supervising the implementation of the program and a control cell has been set up in his office with the cabinet secretary as the chief coordinator. Similar control cells have been set up in each of the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Power Development, Local Government and Rural Development, Planning, Finance, Land Administration, Fisheries and Livestock and Relief and Rehabilitation. Apart from this operation cells have also been opened at the offices of the deputy commissioners and subdivisional officers. Necessary instructions have been issued to the relevant departments which may be directly or indirectly associated with the implementation of the program to extend all cooperation in this respect. He said Bangladesh Nationalist Party leaders and workers have also been asked to personally participate in the canal digging program. President Zia has also appealed to the leaders and workers of all the political parties to participate in this socio-oriented program of digging canals for doubling food production in the country.

President Zia said the government will provide necessary power pumps free of cost to the people in the areas where canals will be dug under the program. He said that the local people however will have to assume the responsibility for the maintenance and operational cost of the power pumps on the basis of cooperatives. President Zia said we are working today in the hope of a bright future for our present and future generations. He said it is our sacred responsibility toward our prosperity and we must make this sacrifice today for a prosperous tomorrow. It is our constitutional, religious and moral obligation toward our nation.

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

BK191007 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 0830 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] Indonesian President Suharto accompanied by Madame Suharto arrived in Dacca at noon today on a 2-day state visit to Bangladesh and were accorded a mammoth welcome. The Indonesian president's plane was escorted by four Bangladesh Air Force fighter planes; a 21-gun salute welcomed the distinguished guests. President Ziaur Rahman was the first to receive the Indonesian president, and Begum Ziaur Rahman welcomed Madame Suharto. Later Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar and Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman were introduced to the Indonesian president and Madame Suharto.

President Suharto inspected a guard of honor presented by a smartly turned out contingent of the armed forces. Members of the cabinet and heads of diplomatic mission were then introduced to the Indonesian president. The airport ceremony over, President Suharto accompanied by President Ziaur Rahman left for the president's house via a ceremonial motorcade.

Speeches Exchanged

BK191646 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President Suharto of Indonesia has said his country highly respects the efforts of Bangladesh in fostering close and goodneighborly relations with the countries of the subcontinent in the interest of peace and mutual understanding. Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by President Zia at Banga Bhavan tonight, he said the main objective of his visit to Bangladesh is to further intensify the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He expressed his firm conviction that the talks he would be having with President Zia will bring the two countries closer in years to come.

President Suharto said that more than two-thirds of mankind are at present engaged in the great struggle against poverty and backwardness. He regretted that the general situation of the world today does not reflect any concern and endeavor for solving these problems.

President Suharto called upon the developing countries to consolidate their unity and enhance mutual cooperation and help as the first step toward materialization of the dream of a new international economic order.

President Ziaur Rahman in his speech said that the restructuring of the existing world economic system and the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and justice is an imperative necessity in the interest of global peace. He said the widening disparity between the rich and the poor nations poses a serious threat to peace and security in the contemporary world.

President Zia said the commitment of Bangladesh to peace, like that of Indonesia, is total and unequivocal. He said Bangladesh believes that in an environment of peace we can consolidate our independence and use our energies and resources to overcome the problem of poverty, hunger, disease and unemployment. He said Bangladesh, therefore, consistently follows a constructive and forwardlooking policy aimed at developing friendly relations with all countries, particularly with the countries of South and Southeast Asia.

President Zia said Bangladesh is wedded to general and complete disarmament and welcomes all efforts toward this objective. He said we believe that peace and security in the world can be promoted by the establishment of zones of peace and as such support the proposal to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality and also the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

President Zia declared that the existing relationship between Bangladesh and Indonesia was a model of international cooperation.

The Bangladesh president said the two countries have also similiarty of views on all the important international questions. He said both the nations as members of nonalined movement are committed to friendship and peaceful coexistence with other countries of the world. He said they are also committed to the preservation and promotion of the basic principles and objectives of the nonalined movement.

President Zia said as fellow members of the Islamic conference both Bangladesh and Indonesia are dedicated to the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the total withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem, and the recognition of inalienable rights of the Palestinians to establish a homeland of their own in consonance with the resolutions of the United Nations.

The Bangladesh president admired the role of the ASEAN and said that Bangladesh shares the Indonesian belief that regional cooperation for mutual benefit provides an opportunity for accelerated development in all fields. He regretted the unfortunate development in the Southeast Asian region and called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea to create conditions to end the conflict in the shortest possible time.

INDIA

DELHI RADIO REPORTS STATUS OF BANGLADESH BORDER TALKS

BK200350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Indo-Bangladesh joint rivers commission is to meet again today in Dacca to discuss the border problem of Belonia in Tripura and construction of embankments along the Mahuri River. This was announced by the leader of the Indian team, Mr Brahm Prakash. He said that they have reached some understanding and have been trying to reach a solution to the border problem at Belonia. The joint rivers commission meeting was scheduled to end yesterday.

Intermittent Firing Continues

BK200904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh Rifles continued intermittent firing on Belonia char in South Tripura today. Inspector general of the police said in Agartala that they fired two rounds without any provocation on the BSF [Border Security Force] personnel patrolling river control embankment at Belonia around 0600 this morning.

The BSF returned the fire in self defense. This is the 15th day of unprovoked and intermittent firing by the Bangladesh Rifles on Tripura border and the fourth time on the BSF patrols on the river control embankment.

EIGHT MINISTERS RESIGN FROM UTTAR PRADESH MINISTRY

BK171634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 79 BK

[Text] In Uttar Pradesh, eight cabinet ministers owing allegiance to CFD [Congress for Democracy], have resigned from the Banarasi Das government following their party's move to join the Congress-I. One minister of state, Mr Govind Singh Mehra, who was out of station, did not submit his resignation. The cabinet ministers who have resigned are Mr Narain Singh, Mr Ram Adhar Pandey, Mr Khiali Lal Shastri, Mr Kranti Kumar, Mr Shivanand Notyal, Mr A. Halim, Mr Dev Ram and Mr Abid Ali. With these resignations the number of the cabinet ministers has now been reduced to 19 and the strength of the ministry as a whole to 37.

Before submitting their resignations these ministers held a meeting at the deputy chief minister, Mr Narain Singh's residence. Later Mr Narain Singh told newsmen that seven of them submitted their resignations personally while Mr Kranti Kumar submitted his by telegram. In their letters of resignations the ministers said that it is not possible for them to continue in the Banarasi Das ministry in view of the changing political situation in there country.

Commenting on the resignations, the CFD president Mr Bahuguna said in New Delhi that his party will not work to topple the Banarasi Das ministry. He told the All India Radio correspondent a short while ago that in view of the severe drought conditions in the state, the CFD will continue to support the government in meeting the situation.

The chief minister, Mr Banarasi Das, told newsmen in Lucknow that he will accept the resignations and these do not pose any danger to his ministry. He said he has no plans so far to expand his ministry. But the expansion cannot be ruled out, he added.

GANDHI CLAIMS CAPABILITY TO FORM STABLE GOVERNMENT

BK181008 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I President, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has reiterated that a stable government is the need of the hour. Addressing a series of public meetings in Karnataka, she claimed that her party alone can provide a stable government in, what she called, the present distrubed political conditions in the country.

She expressed the view that the Janata Party, which could not hold itself together, cannot be expected to meet this demand. During its 30 months of rule the Janata Party reversed the country's progress by a decade. Mrs Gandhi said the image of the country has been lowered to such an extent that even small nations are now adopting threatening postures against India. She described it as a false propaganda that her party is against a Harijan beoming the prime minister of the country.

SINGH ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION, RENEWS CIA INFORMER CHARGE

BK161625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Mr Charan Singh has asserted that the Lok Dal is not having any major problems with its alliance partners. He was replying to questions at a crowded luncheon meeting at the press club in New Delhi today. Asked about Mr Bahuguna joining Mrs Gandhi, Mr Charan Singh said he did not regard the CFD [Congress For Democracy] leader as an asset. He justified Mr Bahuguna's removal from the cabinet and commented that Mr Bahuguna has been saying that he was uneasy in the government.

Replying to a question, Mr Charan Singh said the constitution knows no such term as a caretaker prime minister. Both according to the constitution and convention of parliamentary democracy he is the prime minister.

Mr Charan Singh emphatically denied that he and his friends were defectors. In fact, they had been turned out. They constituted more than 33 percent of the [then strength of Janata Party] membership. Mr Charan Singh did not agree with his deputy, Mr Chavan, that only a coalition government would have to be formed after the election. His assessment was that Mrs Gandhi will not be returned. In fact, her party will suffer a worse fate than it did in 1977.

Mr Charan Singh resented that attempts to disturb his elections meetings are not condemned by others, but much is made of his observation that such activities will result in other parties also not being able to hold their meetings. When a political leader's meetings are distrubed, he cannot just sit and pray to God. In fact, he has exercised great self-restraint in the face of grave provocations from RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh] and Congress-I workers who indulged in such activities.

About the identity of the minister in Mrs Gandhi's cabinet, who was alleged to have links with the CIA, Mr Charan Singh said he would initiate inquiries to find our who he was. But certainly he is not in his cabinet. He indicated that the alleged agent is a party leader, but refused to divulge his name.

The prime minister described as unfair suggestions that the government's decision on bonus to railwaymen was linked to its election strategy. He said no honest political worker can function if such charges are levelled. His early opposition had been to the concept to bonus as deferred wage. He justified the bonus decision on the ground that it was now linked to productivity.

Further Singh Comments

BK200354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Mr Charan Singh has said that the CPI and CPI-M are not partners of the Lok Dal-Congress electoral alliance. He told newsmen in Calcutta that the alliance is between two parties--the Lok Dal and the Congress. There is only an understanding for adjustment of some seats with the CPI and CPI-M.

According to UNI [United News of India], Mr Charan Singh said the communists do not believe in parliamentary democracy, while he believes in it. He also does not support their economic concept of collectivity and everything being owned by the state. In reply to a question Mr Charan Singh said that he feels it is dangerous to vote for the CPI-M.

Addressing a meeting in Calcutta, Mr Charan Singh referred to the allegation that there was a CIA agent in Mrs Gandhi's cabinet. He wanted to know why such a person was not removed by her. Mr Charan Singh said the matter is under investigation and he would not like to say anything new at this stage.

The Lok Dal has urged the prime minister to initiate what it called appropriate actions against Mrs Indira Gandhi if she refused to disclose the identity of the alleged CIA agent. The party secretary, Mr Vinay Kumar, said in New Delhi that Mrs Gandhi knew the name in 1971 itself but never came out with the truth. The Congress general secretary, Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha, said that Mrs Gandhi should come out with a categorical statement in this regard. She said if Mrs Gandhi does not come out with the name of the concerned minister it will amount to abetting treason.

JANATA PARTY LEADER CONDEMNS CIA-INFORMER STORIES

BK191653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leader, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has taken strong exception to the veiled insinuations being made regarding the leakage of the country's defense secrets to the CIA by a member of Mrs Gandhi's cabinet. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he condemned the references made by the prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, in this connection. He said the Lok Dal leaders are leveling the allegations out of sheer frustration about their poll prospects.

Mr Jagjivan Ram alleged that during the recent tour of Mr Charan Singh to Bihar, a conspiracy is reported to have been hatched to humiliate him. Mr Jagjivan Ram expressed his surprise that while Mr Charan Singh as prime minister has said that he would hold inquiry into the matter, he is at the same time saying that the person concerned is not in his cabinet but is a leader of a political party.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said, let Mr Charan Singh first complete the inquiry and then come forward with the result and let the nation know whether there has been any involvement of any minister with the CIA. Personally, he said, he does not think that any minister was involved and he is doubtful of the veracity of the report itself.

CPI-ML RELEASES ELECTION MANIFESTO

BK151610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India-Marxists-Leninists in its election manifesto has said it will forge electoral alliance with persons or parties having programs similar to its own. The manifesto which was released in Patna called upon the people to exercise their franchise in the coming Lok Sabha polls to intensify the struggle of the masses against price rise, unemployment and curtailment of democratic rights. The 21-point program, which forms part of the manifesto, calls for abrogating the India-Soviet treaty, making the Indian Ocean a free zone, confiscation of all imperialist capital and reduction in military expenditures. The program says deficit financing should be stopped, land should be given to the tiller and the farmer should get the just price for his agriculture produce. It calls for the withdrawal of the Industrial Relations Bill and the Disturbed Areas Act and the deletion of the provision for preventive detention and emergency from the constitution.

It also wants withdrawal of all police force from the areas of present struggles and punishing the criminal of the emergency. The manifesto says all political prisoners should be released and an antidefection bill should be passed so that defectors have to face a fresh verdict from the electorate.

MARXIST LEADER SUPPORTS CONGRESS-LOK DAL ALLIANCE

BK171402 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] leader, Mr Namboodiripad, said that despite basic differences his party would support the Lok Dal-Congress alliance in the elections and help them form the government. Answering questions at the Press Club of India meeting in New Delhi today, he said his party's support to the alliance is on a political basis and has nothing to do with the allotment of seats. He explained that the CPI-M is supporting the alliance because it considers this to be the only combine fighting for secularism and democracy.

More Remarks

BK171404 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT 17 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] Mr. Namboodiripad, who was addressing a press club luncheon meeting, warned that democracy and the working class were being threatened once more with the "emergency caucus," led by former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Ghandi, trying to come up again.

The Marxist leader described both Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (Indira) Party and the Janata Party of former Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram as "anti-democratic and anti-working class." He noted that Marxist backing of the Lok Dal-Congress alliance did not mean his party was supporting all its policies. Under the circumstances the alliance appeared to be more democratic, secular and stable than the other two, he added.

Referring to the Marxist stand on foreign policy, Mr. Namboodiripad reiterated his party's independence from both the Soviets and Chinese. He stated that his party looked at every Soviet or Chinese action independ ntly. In this connection,he said, his party had no hesitation in saying that many of the Chinese actions today were "pro-imperialist."

Regarding Kampuchea, Mr. Namboodiripad said his party was opposed to the ousted Pol Pot regime and was in favour of recognition of the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government by India.

PAKISTAN

HAQ MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI OFFERS EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

BK161108 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 16 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed sympathies for the victims of the earthquake in Khorassan province of Iran. In a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, he had offered help and assistance from Pakistan within its means. He had also prayed to Allah to grant the ayatollah and the people of Iran strength to bear this loss with fortitude.

SRI LANKA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUHARTO STATE VISIT

Joint Communique Issued

BK200820 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0739 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 20 Nov (ANTARA)--President Sumarto of Indonesia and President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka stressed the importance of loyalty to the basic principles of non-alignment and voiced the dedication of both countries to the non-aligned movement, which is a dynamic force for just and equitable relationships among nations.

This was contained in a joint communique issued in Colombo Monday morning moments before President Sumarto and party left Sri Lanka after a three-day state visit.

The two presidents reiterated their full commitment to the implementation of a UN declaration for the making of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, free from rivalry between military powers. They expressed concern over increased rivalry between military forces in the Indian Ocean. They hoped that talks between the two superpowers on the Indian Ocean would start earlier than scheduled. The two hoped that the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and principal maritime countries in the Indian Ocean would join the ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean. Both heads of state expressed hope for the success of the conference on the Indian Ocean due to be held in 1981.

Both expressed concern over the continued armed conflict in Indochina which jeopardised peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They highly deplored the armed intervention of external forces in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Both are convinced that a political solution guaranteeing the sovereignty and freedom of Kampuchea is essential to everlasting peace and stability in the region.

They noted with gratification the increased role of non-aligned countries in fortifying the central role of the UN in reducing armament in general. The two countries must continue efforts aimed at helping the UN bring about general disarmament, particularly nuclear armament.

The two presidents discussed economic relations between the north and south and reinterated the need for the creation of a new international economic order. They stressed the right of development countries to seek a reasonable price of their export commodities so that export revenues could go up. They noted with concern the loss suffered by developing countries because of the rising prices of import commodities. Developing nations are not in a favorable position to overcome these problems which are among other things caused by world inflation. There is need, therefore, for an international as well as regional effort to consolidate cooperation to solve the problems jointly.

The two presidents noted with concern the unsatisfactory results of negotiations aimed at a more just relationship between advanced and developing nations despite the fact that the declaration and action program for the creation of a new international economic order had been accepted at a number of international conferences. Both agreed that regional economic cooperation in Asia is important for the economies of the countries in the region. There is need for an international forum to materialise the project.

Both presidents discussed the possibility of closer cooperation between the two countries in the field of tea, rubber and coconut trade.

Bilateral Cooperation and Cultural relations will be enhanced.

Peace and justice will not be restored in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and unless the rights of the Palestinians are recognised, so that they can go home to their homeland to set up a free and independent state.

The two presidents noted with concern the situation in South Africa and reiterated their support for the movement of the African people and for the setting up of a majority government in Zimbabwe, Zambia [as received] and South Africa.

President Suharto explained to President Jayewardene the principles of the Indonesian Government to maintain unity and integrity, stability in the fields of economy and security, and national resilience. President Jayewardene voiced support to the principles. The two presidents are convinced that deep understanding between the two countries on bilateral and international questions would be a strong foundation for future consultations.

Technical Agreement Signed

BK190754 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0729 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] Colombo, 19 Nov (ANTARA)--Sri Lanka and Indonesia signed a technical cooperation agreement here last Saturday aimed at further promoting cooperation in the technical field between the two countries. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, a member of the presidential party now on a state visit here, signed for Indonesia and Minister for Financial Affairs Ronie de Mel for Sri Lanka.

The technical cooperation agreement was similar to the one signed by Indonesia with Papua New Guinea recently and aimed at fostering technical cooperation among developing countries.